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NEW 'DIG' ON FOR BURIED TREASURES

Hopes for Another Ur, or Glory of Tut-ankh-Amen, Make Shovels Fly

WOMEN SHARE ZEST OF HUNT WITH MEN

World Waits News of What May Be Uncovered From Sands of the Ages

The return to the site of a buried city for the new season's "dig" is always a time of interest, to the archæologist's wife as well as to himself. At least a dozen wives regularly accompany their husbands each season to remote places in the deserts of the East, in addition to the four or five women who themselves run excavations. Anything may happen in the next few months—or nothing!

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOKRI, India—Excavators in the present season may make a find as exciting from the human and historical point of view as the royal burials at Ur, or as artistically splendid as the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen—though it is doubtful if ever again any find will prove as opulent in wealth of gold, and jewelry, and inlay work.

One may shift tons and tons of earth, to find nothing of new interest or design, no facts that have not been known before. Howard Carter was well acquainted with that weariness and disappointment before he made his wonderful find only a few days before the search was to be discontinued. There are days when well-nigh every explorer of a buried city wanders over his site, doubtful whether to go on working where he is or to shift to some other spot. If only he had some sort of divining rod to tell him what is immediately beneath his feet as he walks over the mounds!

There is always the hope, however, of what the morrow may bring forth. As the Arab puts it with a shrug that assigns all temporary disappointments to the will of Allah: "Bukra mishmish!" (Tomorrow there will be apricots!)

Anything may have happened during the long scorching summer of absence, when the buried city has lapsed back to the silence and solitude of the ages; anything from the burial of the camp by dust storms to the washing away of museum and workshop and their contents by phenomenal floods.

In the Euphrates Valley the former quite frequently happens, and the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Henderson Urges Coöperation in Promoting Peace

BRIGHTON, Eng. (AP) — A statement that the United States and Great Britain are at one of the turning points in the history of their race formed the keynote of a message broadcast to America on Dec. 21 by Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary.

"We have to choose between peace and war, between coöperation and conflict, between a developing and ennobling civilization, and a collapse into the barbarism of the past," he said. "We have to make that choice now. We cannot evade it or postpone it.

"For unless we can build the structure of world peace upon a firm foundation, unless we can do it now before the memories of war have faded, we may depend upon it that sooner or later—and probably rather sooner than later—a cataclysm will come upon the world which will engulf all that we care about in western civilization."

Referring to "active but unreasoning fear" prevailing in some quarters, Mr. Henderson continued:

"I would ask you boldly not to listen for a moment to those who speak of war. I am absolutely convinced there is no one who wants war, no one who is plotting for war, no one who does not realize that war would be an unmitigated disaster to all concerned."

In reviewing steps made toward peace during the past year, Mr. Henderson referred specifically to the London Naval Conference.

"The three greatest naval powers agreed to build no more capital ships," he said, "and indeed we may hope as a result of that agreement that no monster vessels ever shall be built again.

"By the treaty we settled two of the most urgent political questions in the world—the so-called question of parity between England and America, and a similar question between America and Japan. Thus we got rid, we hope forever, of the risks of armament competition between Europe and America on one hand and between America and Asia on the other."

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Mysore Government Subsidizes Dry Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madras, India

A GRANT of 10,000 rupees ($3200) from the Government of Mysore is to be handed over annually to the Bangalore Temperance Federation for education of the masses against drink, according to J. R. Isaac, a leading member of the federation.

The subsidy is accompanied by conditions among which is an understanding from the federation to submit a comprehensive scheme for anti-liquor education "without recourse to picketing."

London Treaty U.S. Navy Help, Pratt Asserts

Chief of Staff Finds Efficiency Increased—Needs Set at $1,110,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—International good will resulting from the London Naval Treaty was achieved at no loss to the naval strength of the United States, according to Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of staff of the United States Navy, in an estimate of the situation caused by the pact he detailed to the House Naval Affairs Committee on Dec. 22.

In answer to questions asked him when appearing before the committee as a witness, Admiral Pratt prepared a statement treating at length the effect of the treaty on international relationships, on the efficiency of the American fleet and on the cost of building and maintaining it at the treaty level.

The contention of opponents of the treaty that the United States paid dearly for the benefits derived from it was answered by Admiral Pratt's statement, "I feel that, without question, it is safe to say the American Navy has been increased greatly in efficiency. The fact that now we are able to have what may be called a well-rounded fleet, complete and sufficient in all of the combatant categories, from battleships through aircraft carriers to cruisers, destroyers and submarines, is a great asset to the navy in promoting its operating efficiency."

The statement treated briefly the patent accomplishments of the treaty in the field of international amity. Admiral Pratt observed that it "guaranteed almost at once elimination of competition." In this respect its greatest value to the United States was in eliminating friction with Japan. "Instead of an atmosphere of mistrust there has been substituted an atmosphere of confidence."

Turning to the efficiency which the treaty has made possible in planning for the future of the fleet Admiral Pratt said in part:

"Never before in the history of our service, from the time of its very inception, has there been a period during which our country could look to the possibility of possessing and maintaining a navy which could be called a well-rounded, well-organized fighting fleet.

Turning to the question of the cost of building up the fleet to the full treaty limit Admiral Pratt estimated that $1,100,000,000 would be necessary, exclusive of $150,000,000 for an air program consistent with the size of the fleet itself.

This expenditure would be spread over the 10-year period which the Navy Department has accepted for completing the building program provided under the treaty. This would carry the program five years beyond the life of the treaty, which expires on Dec. 31, 1935.

Spending $1,100,000,000 over this period would "leave us," Admiral Pratt said, "with the full quota of present battleships, which is 15; the entire aircraft carrier tonnage built up to; the entire cruiser tonnage, as provided for under the present treaty, 150,000 tons of destroyers built and 52,000 tons of submarines.

"The average building expense per year is about $110,000,000. But remember, this is the entire navy as visualized under the Washington and present treaty navy, built up and maintained at full strength.

"This is exclusive of an air program which would add about a total of $150,000,000. This gives us a picture of what the navy would be called upon to expend and to maintain if we were to build it and maintain it up to its full strength, and including the entire air program in addition."

POLITICAL SCENE OF INDIA SHIFTS TOWARD ACCORD

Extremists Alone Voice Pessimism on Work of Round Table

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India—To what extent will the All-Indian National Congress coöperate in working with whatever new constitutional system is devised by the London Round Table Conference? That is the question being discussed in those British Indian circles where faith in the conference's ability to reach a workable solution is strong.

Extreme members of the Congress are definitely of the opinion that the conference will produce nothing acceptable, maintaining that the delegates have no authority to act on behalf of the country as a whole.

Complete freedom or unqualified dominion status is still the demand of Congress leaders who remain entirely hostile to the conference and its doings.

The Moderates, while subscribing to the general aims of the Congress, are willing to see the transfer from British to Indian rule made by gradual means and hold that final decisions in London will greatly influence the elements they represent. They believe a very sizable section of the Congress and all non-Congress people will give the proposals every assistance, although they doubt if Congress agitation will end with return of the delegates.

The British think that even if the Congress continues its campaign of noncoöperation, the political atmosphere will be considerably cleared by any definite scheme which the delegates may negotiate and will enable the Government to act with greater confidence in working reforms.

Moreover, realization is growing, particularly among the Indians, that the whole world is listening in on the London sessions and that any proposals emanating from the conference that will afford a constitution along generous lines must receive a thoroughgoing trial if the world's sympathy to the entire problem is not to be completely alienated.

In regard to the conference itself opinion is quite strong among Indians that London is placing too much emphasis on the communal issue, the contention being that Hindus and Muhammadans are united in their general demand and that communal problems are purely domestic, capable of readier adjustment on Indian soil.

It is realized, of course, that a vast amount of work will be required in India in connection with a reorganized constitution, but the Moderates desire such activities to be administrative and not contentious. This growing wish for unity of interests is a feature of the ever-changing political scene in India.

This has been dramatically revealed in Bombay where representatives of European and Indian communities have taken the first step in establishing a united India party. Another note of unity has been sounded with naming Viscount Willingdon as viceroy. His selection seems to have won virtually unanimous favor.

Chinese Leader to Study Affairs in Other Nations

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—With President Chiang Kai-shek campaigning against bandits in Hankow and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang remaining in Tientsin arranging for the rehabilitation of the northwest, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan sailed from Tientsin toward Dairen Dec. 22, beginning a round-the-world trip, expressing the hope that Chiang and Chang will be able to carry out China's pacification.

General Yen was accompanied by his wife, two children and 30 retainers. He will visit Japan first for three months, and then go to the United States and Europe.

He says he is eagerly anticipating the opportunity to study two civilizations at first hand and hopes to give China the benefit of what he learns.

British Physicist Denies Capacity of Natural Science to Find Truth

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

NATURAL science can never of itself yield an adequate answer to the quest for truth about man and the universe, declared Sir Arthur Eddington, eminent British physicist, in an address recently delivered over the wireless in London.

"When from the human heart," he said, "perplexed with the mystery of existence, the cry went up, 'What is it all about?' it is no true answer to look only at that part of experience which came to us through certain sensory organs, and reply, 'It is about atoms and chaos; it is about a universe of fiery globes rolling on to impending doom.'"

So long as physics, he explained, in tinkering with the familiar world, was able to retain those aspects which appealed to the esthetic side of our nature, it might with some show of reason claim to cover the whole of experience. But now, he said, when it is known that physics omits so much from its picture that is obviously essential, "there is no suggestion that it represents the whole truth about experience."

He said that it did not fall within the scope of the physicists to give the earnest Christian the assurance he desired. He did not believe that there was any assurance to be obtained except through the power of religious experience itself, and he bid the Christian "hold fast to his intimate knowledge of the nature of that experience." He thought that would "take him nearer to the ultimate truth than the codifiers and the symbolisers could reach."

Problem of Overproduction Pointed Out as Most Obvious in World Business Recession

Discovering of Cause for Limited Consumption Cited as Chief Function in Solving International Economic Difficulties

ECONOMICS SERIES—No. 7

By N. M. P. REILLY

Business Man With Wide Experience in the United States, Canada, England and New Zealand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Overproduction is the most obvious feature of the present world depression in trade. In some industries, more particularly in agriculture and the production of staple commodities, the scale of overproduction is more pronounced, but there does not appear to be one single important industry in which the capacity to produce is not far in excess of the effective demand.

That the signs of overproduction in manufactured articles are not so obvious as in agriculture is due to the fact that the factory can work short time or close down immediately stocks begin to accumulate, whereas a crop once sown must be harvested, even if it cannot be sold at an economic price.

Is the world, then, surfeited with goods? Is there too much wheat, cotton goods, iron ore, coal, wool, milk, beef, are there too many houses, automobiles, radios, telephones for the world's needs? Must we stop manufacturing any more because the populations of the world has enough? Surely it is obvious that millions have not enough of the barest necessities, shoes, meat, milk, and houses.

What, then, is the meaning of this amazing phenomenon, on the one side overproduction of every useful and necessary article, on the other side a hungry and unsatisfied demand for these very goods?

If this hungry demand is to be satisfied we must produce more. What is preventing us? There are four requisites for production: land, labor, capital and consumption. That there is no shortage of the first three is apparent enough. Land values are falling the world over; as to labor, the country without a vast army of unemployed is a happy exception; as to capital, money has not been cheaper for many years and credit is always forthcoming to finance saleable production.

We find, therefore, that consumption is the limiting factor; all the other factors are ready to combine to turn out goods in almost limitless quantities, until there is not an

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POWER BOARD GETS READY TO TAKE UP DUTIES

New Commission Meets Informally to Prepare for Organization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The new Federal Power Commission convened informally Dec. 22 to make plans for the immediate organization of the full-time commission which will replace the old body made up of three Cabinet officers. Steps to this end have been held up by failure of Congress to confirm its members since last July, when the first three names were submitted by President Hoover.

In the interim several controversial matters have been held over by the outgoing commission until the new commissioners took office, and these will be the first to be solved when they have taken the oath of office and completed their organization.

The confirmation by the Senate of the names of Dr. George Otis Smith, Maine, Marcel Garsaud, Louisiana, and Frank R. McNinch, North Carolina, late on the night of its adjournment completed the personnel of the reorganized commission. Ralph B. Williamson, Washington and Claude L. Draper of Wyoming, had previously been approved.

While the two latter men were confirmed without a record vote, considerable opposition arose in the Senate to the first three. Mr. Smith was confirmed by a vote of 38 to 22; Mr. McNinch 47 to 11; and Mr. Garsaud 42 to 14.

A vigorous debate centered around Mr. McNinch, who was named by President Hoover as a Democratic member of the commission but who voted the Republican ticket in 1928 because he could not support Alfred E. Smith. The roll call showed 33 Republicans and 14 Democrats in favor of Mr. McNinch and 10 Democrats and one Republican against him.

In his maiden speech on the floor of the Senate, Cameron Morrison (D.), Senator from North Carolina, defended the appointment of Mr. McNinch. He declared that he is "an independent man and has no connection with the power interests. In 1928," he said, "McNinch became profoundly and conscientiously troubled by the nomination of Smith. He forfeited a brilliant political career to oppose Smith's election. He is a progressive liberal Democrat who worshiped Bryan and Wilson."

The opposition to the confirmation of Dr. Smith as chairman of the commission was led by Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, who declared that he was unfitted by his attitude and his viewpoint toward power. Mr. Garsaud was said by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, to be closely identified with Rudolph S. Hecht of the New Orleans Public Service Corporation, an Electric Bond & Share subsidiary.

The new chairman of the commission, Dr. Smith, has been in the government service, in Washington for 34 years. Since 1907 he has been director of the geological survey which studies, among other things, the waterpower resources of the country. The stream measurement and survey phase of this bureau's work alone has grown from $100,000 to about $800,000 in annual expenditure during Dr. Smith's directorship.

ROTARY FLEET TO TAKE 2000 TO VIENNA PARLEY

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for transporting 2000 or more North American Rotarians to Vienna next June for the 1931 world convention of Rotary were made on Dec. 22 at a conference here.

Charles W. Ackley of Vineland, N. J., Allen Street of Oklahoma City and Robert Heun of Richmond, Ind., met representatives of four steamship lines and eight tourist agencies which will handle the pilgrimate in six ships of a "Rotary fleet," sailing from New York between June 3 and June 10, 1931.

BOY-GIRL SCOUTS GET CHECKS FOR $1,000,000 LEGACY

$500,000 Each Sent by Trustees of Conrad Hubert Estate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts, Inc., have each received a check for $500,000 as their share of a bequest left to charitable and educational institutions under the will of the late Conrad Hubert, it became known on Dec. 22.

The payments were among the first to be made by the trustees to 33 institutions designated by the committee of citizens, comprising Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald, who were appointed under the will to decide how three-fourths of the residuary estate should be disbursed, Samuel K. Abrahams, attorney for the trustees, said.

Among the 13 other organizations in the first group which has been designated to receive a total of $4,600,000, are New York University, $250,000; the Y. M. C. A. of Jersey City, $250,000; American branch of the International Migration Service, 50,000; Young Men's Hebrew Association of the City of New York, $175,000; Children's Aid Society, $200,000.

A second group, comprising eight institutions, will receive $1,000,000 realized from liquidation of the assets of the estate, and a third group of 10 will receive the balance.

Mr. Abrahams said the trustees had made no changes in the findings of the committee of citizens, and that payments were being made in accordance with them. The total estate, one-fourth of which was left to Mr. Hubert's next of kin, was in excess of $9,000,000, he said.

James A. Foley, New York County Surrogate, signed a decree in the trustees' accounting on Dec. 17, Mr. Abrahams said, in which he directed that the payments be made, and the unliquidated properties will be turned into cash soon.

Drivers of Trucks Make Good Record

Commercial automobile drivers in November produced one of the best monthly safety records in nearly two years of competition in the inter-fleet safety contest sponsored by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

This record was particularly impressive, safety officials declared, because November as a whole produced the second poorest automobile safety record in the history of the Commonwealth.

The committee's report showed a reduction of 267 in commercial vehicle accidents for November as compared with October's figures. With the exception of September's total of 752 accidents, November's record of 799 was the best for the present contest, which opened July 1.

In a total of 15,690 cars in the contest, 14,891 went through the month without an accident. The accident rate, based on 100,000 hours of operation, dropped from October's mark of 27.40 to 21.78. Accidents involving personal injury decreased from one in six last month to one in every seven. Of the 524 fleets operating, 307 reported no accidents for November.

GERMAN AID TO SOVIET WITHDRAWN IN CHINA

WASHINGTON (AP) — Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced Dec. 22 receipt of information that the German Minister to China had notified the diplomatic corps that protection by German authorities in China to Soviet nationals had ceased.

No details were given in the message from the American legation at Peiping, the Secretary said, adding he did not know the reason for the move.

RELIEF BILLS PASSED, PAVE WAY TO JOBS

$116,000,000 to Go for Immediate Use in Public Improvements

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Little beyond the enactment of two major emergency relief measures was accomplished by Congress in the first phase of the current short session. The chambers recessed for the holidays on Dec. 20 and will resume on Jan. 5.

The relief passed by Congress, and most of it was approved in the closing hours of the Senate, is as follows: $116,000,000 appropriation for the immediate use in public improvements; authorization of $45,000,000 for loans to drought-stricken farmers to put in next year's crops; additional appropriation of $150,000,000 for Federal Farm Board, giving it a total of $400,000,000 of the $500,000,000 fund at its disposal.

Only the farm board and the public works measures were actual appropriation grants. The drought relief act is only an authorization. The issue of appropriating the money is still to be decided. Republican House leaders have indicated objections to granting the full $45,000,000 at once.

The Democrats, who throughout have demanded $60,000,000 for this purpose, will press for a complete appropriation and should the Administration oppose them on this, the whole issue over this legislation may again be raised.

Apportionment of Money

Among the various funds of the $116,000,000 act are the following: federal-aid highway system, $8,000,000; rivers and harbors work, $22,000,000; Mississippi flood control, $3,000,000; national forest improvement, $3,000,000; construction forest highways, $3,000,000; roads in unreserved public lands and Indian reservations, $5,000,000.

In addition to these measures each chamber separately disposed of others. The House passed three major departmental supply bills, Post Office and Treasury, Interior and Agriculture. The first is in conference between the two houses, deadlocked on a question of allowing a pay increase for government employees that was authorized by the last session.

The Senate, in addition to enacting the emergency relief measures confirmed the five new federal power commissioners, passed a resolution directing the Senate appropriations

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Nebraska Leads in Reducing Its Wheat Acreage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska farmers have reduced their winter wheat acreage 12 per cent as compared with a 1.1 per cent reduction over the country as a whole, according to figures issued by A. E. Anderson, state and federal statistician here. Whether or not the reduction is directly due to the campaign of the Federal Farm Board, urging farmers to cut their wheat acreage, it is in keeping with the announced policy of the board.

It was also announced by the state and federal division of statistics that a survey showed Nebraska farmers are planning to feed 20 per cent of their wheat crop to stock. If the farmers of this State feed the whole amount of wheat as they now plan, the survey revealed the quantity available for sale is small unless the carry-over stocks of the 1930 crops are larger than estimated.

Figures obtained by Mr. Anderson on the winter acreage sown this fall show a total of 3,269,000 acres compared with 3,715,000 acres in the fall of 1929, decrease of 448,000 acres and the reduction for the entire country was only 471,000 acres, Mr. Anderson stated. Winter wheat at the present time shows a 91 per cent prospect compared with 96 per cent last fall and wheat in general goes into the winter in excellent condition in Nebraska.

Cut in Diamond Output Backed by Producers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Antwerp, Belg.

A DECISION to reduce diamond production 50 per cent reached by the International Diamond Commission at Amsterdam Dec. 19, is hailed with great satisfaction by representatives of the industry here.

Limitation will begin in Antwerp plants Jan. 5, with work to cease altogether every second fortnight. It is held certain here that the commission's decision also will be ratified by Dutch, French and German diamond cutters.

King Alfonso Holds Key to Peace in Spain

Orderly Government Said to Hinge on Assurance of Genuine Parliament

By W. HORSFALL CARTER

Royal Sir Esmé Howard Scholar at Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Urgent need of a new covenant between King Alfonso and the people stands out as the foremost lesson of these last few frantic days in Spain.

The Berenguer administration was able, thanks to the unflinching loyalty of the senior officers of the army, to thwart a nation-wide republican movement.

But unless the lesson is learned the fires of discontent will continue to smolder and they will spread throughout the army and finally end in a conflagration sufficient to destroy the foundations of the state.

This is the obvious deduction from facts disclosed last week from the extremely severe press censorship and from establishment in all chief towns of a "state of war"—the Spanish equivalent of martial law—to counter orderly, well-disciplined general strikes.

Spain's fortunes depend now on the King's readiness to match with patriotic action his recent patriotic declaration: "Que importa monarquia o republica? Lo que importa es Espana" —The question of monarchy or republic is of no account. What matters is Spain.

Way Out of Cul-de-sac

By ordinary standards the revolt was a failure. Yet it has patently been the very shock to the national system which was required to point the way out of the cul-de-sac of which Alcala Zamora, former Conservative Minister and President-elect of the proposed republic, complained to a reporter of La Nau of Barcelona a week or so before the outbreak.

Nor is this due only to the fact that the names of the intended republican directorate included Largo Caballero, Prof. Fernando De Los Rios and others who are among the most respected figures of national life. The revolt that failed may, nevertheless, have the effect of cutting the Gordian knot which neither Gen. Primo De Rivera nor his successor, with the best will in the world, could untie.

General Berenguer has pledged himself to restore a constitutional régime and hold a "furiously sincere" election as soon as possible. His sincerity is not in question. The mistake of the present administration, misled no doubt by its friends in the old political parties, is in thinking the country is prepared to take up the threads of parliamentary life just where they were snapped by the military dictatorship in September, 1923.

Hitherto the most notable politicians, including such an important national figure as Francisco Cambo, have looked to the establishment after the elections next March of the ordinary Cortes or Parliament to make such alterations in the constitution of 1876 as may be necessary to bring it up to date.

It was, in fact, because the King acquiesced in General de Rivera's view that it was necessary to break entirely with the past that Sanchez Guerra,

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Railroads Force Issue on Regulation of Other Carriers on an Equal Basis

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Recent events have squarely joined the issue between regulated railways and allegedly unregulated and untaxed buses and trucks, with the prospect that Congress will soon legislate in the matter. Rail officials declare that a crisis has come in which they can no longer compete with "untaxed" commercial motor vehicles, and urge regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress to redress what they declare is the unfair balance.

On the other hand, figures offered by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce show that motor trucks and buses already pay approximately $250,000,000 in taxes annually. This compares with the estimate of the bureau of railway economics that the total railway tax bill of 1929 was $420,000,000. This, however, does not tell the whole story, rail officials declare. The tax imposed on commercial motor vehicles in gasoline and other forms of levies goes back into upkeep of the public highways on which the buses operate. But the taxes on the railroads go into the pocketbook of the states and nation, and the railroads have to keep up their own iron highways with no assistance from the outside.

The whole matter has been precipitated by testimony of Reading Company officials in New York City before Leo J. Flynn, attorney-examiner for the I. C. C., that one-third of Reading's passenger revenue on main line, and one-half on branches had been absorbed in the past decade by motor trucks and buses; by the blunt assertion of William Z. Ripley, Harvard economist and famous railway authority, that the time has come for federal regulation not only of trucks and buses but other competitors of the rail carriers, and simultaneously by statements from heads of various rail groups that the carriers face a crucial period, with growth of thousands of miles of new pipe lines, inland waterways, of gasoline competition, public and private, and of the Panama Canal.

Congress has had pending since the last session a bill for regulation of interstate commercial motor traffic, and rail carriers undoubtedly see in this an opening for what they declare to be the necessity of "equality" between the two services. On the other hand, many rail companies have gone into the bus and truck business themselves, and maintain it is superior to rail in its own field of less-than-carload-lot short-haul

EXTREMISTS WIN MOVE IN MOSCOW

Expulsion of Rykoff Held to Mean Intensive Drive for Socialization

MODERATE ELEMENTS DRIVEN FROM POWER

Rapid Industrializing of Farms Included in Program for 1931

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The expulsion of Alexis V. Rykoff from the "Politbureau," the highest organ of the Communist Party, which is now announced, means that the rulers of Russia are more fully committed than ever to the policy of a relentless crushing of so-called class enemies and a full-speed drive toward socialism through rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted at the plenary session of the central and control committees of the Communist Party on Dec. 21, when Mr. Rykoff's expulsion was decreed. They represent a decisive repudiation of the slower pace and milder methods which Mr. Rykoff counseled, and his elimination is a new sign that the party leadership will permit no wavering or essential modification of the course on which it has embarked.

The program of industrial development which the resolutions outline for 1931 is the most ambitious ever undertaken, demanding an increase of industrial production of 45 per cent, including 60 per cent increase of output for the basic industries. Labor productivity must grow 28 per cent, and the costs of production fall 10 per cent. It is calculated that if this program is carried out, 79 per cent of the Five-Year Plan for industry will be fulfilled by the end of 1931, although originally 1933 was considered the last year of the plan. The resolutions demand double the number of collectivized peasant households, aiming at collectivization of half the peasant families of the Soviet Union and 80 per cent of those located in the basic grain-producing regions by the end of 1931.

Other resolutions urge improvement in the meat and vegetable supply through increased development of state cattle ranches and truck farms and improvement in the facilities for preserving meat and vegetable products. It is also suggested that "tested methods of grain collection should be applied to meat collections," which presumably means the requisitioning of cattle at fixed prices regardless of the peasants' desire to sell.

Pressure on Soviets

A resolution regarding elections for the Soviets, now impending, emphasizes that these bodies must carry out the general line of the party, declaring that the "party especially cannot tolerate opportunist practices in the Soviet leadership, which means the sabotaging and sometimes the direct violation of the most important directions of the party." The whole tone of the resolution implies the strengthening of Communist influence in the local Soviets and the quick elimination of any disagreement or dissatisfaction with party policies which might find expression there.

Realization of the outlined plans of development for 1931 will mean long strides forward toward complete socialization of industry and agriculture, at which the Communist Party leadership aims. The projects seem extremely strained and ambitious, especially if it is recalled that the effort to reach a 32 per cent increase of production in 1929 fell somewhat short, the final figure being 25 per cent. It remains to be seen whether transport and finance and all the other elements necessary to realization of the "developed Socialist offensive" will function adequately. Mr. Rykoff's successor in the political bureau is Sergei Ordzhonikidze, who was recently appointed head of the Supreme Economic Council, which manages state industries.

Move to Big Farms

Russian agriculture is making a spectacularly rapid transition from the smallest to the largest farms in the world.

A few years ago the overwhelmingly predominant unit in Russian farming was the little peasant holding of 20 or 30 acres, which was usually scattered about in several places as a result of the old village custom of allotting land not in one piece but in several separate strips.

Now about a quarter of these small peasant holdings have been consolidated in large collective farms, with an area usually running into thousands and sometimes into tens of thousands of acres. And, apart from these collective farms, there are the huge state farms, operated by the Grain Trust; the largest units of agricultural production which the world has ever seen.

These state farms are different from the collective farms in origin and management. Instead of being formed, like the collective farms, by the peasants themselves, they are state enterprises, built up on unused land, financed by the state and hiring labor more or less on the same basis as a state factory.

The state farm is in several ways more advantageous, from the standpoint of producing a large marketable surplus, than is the collective farm. It does not face, in anything like the same degree, the familiar problem of the collective farm: to reconcile the Government's demand for a large surplus output with the desire of the

... up a considerable ... their produce.

The rapid growth of the state farms in number and acreage has been striking. In 1929 there were 55. Now there are 144. By the spring of 1931 there will be 210. Even faster is the projected increase of land under cultivation in these farms.

The average size of the state farm next year will be in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres, more than double the size of Thomas Campbell's wheat farm in Montana, the largest farm in America. Inasmuch as the state farms are the most reliable source of a large market surplus it is obvious that their rapid expansion is, a matter of international, as well as Russian interest.

Increased Crops Predicted

Every farmer knows that unfavorable weather conditions may upset the best laid plans; but, barring a severe drought or frost in basic grain-producing regions, it seems probable that Russia's grain exports of the present year, which have caused such a flutter of excitement abroad, will represent a mere trickle compared with what may be expected in future years as the plan of expanding the state farms comes into effect.

It should not be imagined that the way of the state farm is altogether smooth and easy. One already hears complaints to the effect that the supply of fuel and lubricating oil is not of adequate quality, that orders for essential machinery have not been filled with sufficient promptness, and so on. The Grain Trust next year will obtain all its smaller agricultural implements from Soviet factories, and the quality of this production remains to be tested in practice. There also remains the question, which may not be answered for some time, as to how profitable in a commercial sense, these large farms are.

However, the question of immediate profit and loss plays less of a rôle in the Soviet Union, with its centralized socialist economic system, than it would in most other countries.

Whatever setbacks Russian agriculture may have experienced, notably in the field of cattle raising, no objective observer can deny that the relentless Communist drive for socialization during the last two or three years has not only enormously increased the weight and importance of "the socialized sector," i. e., the state and collective farms, in the national agricultural existence, but has also during the last year appreciably increased the amount of surplus grain.

The continuation of this drive for another two or three years, given favorable weather conditions, may restore Russia's old commanding position on the world grain market.

Expanded Retail Trade Is Indicated by Survey

A MODERATE expansion in retail trade is reported by Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey.

With the approach of Christmas, this survey says, buying is becoming of a more positive nature. It notes that the tendency to shop around for bargains is becoming gradually less apparent, with consumers concentrating their attention more and more on things for which they have a predetermined desire.

"Price, however, continues to be one of the outstanding influences," the survey observes. "This is evidenced by the fact that those organizations which, in the public's opinion, are passing along the greatest benefits of the decline in wholesale quotations, are having the most success in maintaining sales."

LABOR LEADER URGES WAGE RESERVE FUND

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Edward F. McGrady, general organizer and legislative representative at Washington of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the Labor Institute on Dec. 21, urged the establishment of reserve funds for payment of wages to workers in slack times equivalent to reserves maintained for payment of dividends to stockholders.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. McGrady said, "maintains that the wage earner has the same right to security of employment that the stockholder has to the security of dividend payment. Both make investments in the industry."

ANTI-COMMUNIST POLICY URGED ON WESTERN WORLD

Longer Postponed Graver the Consequences, Says Harvard Professor

"The longer a vigorous anti-Communist policy is postponed, the graver the results are likely to be to the world at large. Humanitarian speech-making offers no solution. We must face the grim reality. Soviet Russia should be placed in a straight jacket!"

In strongest language Pitrim A. Sorokin, professor of economics at Harvard University, thus denounced the works of Communism before the fourth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, Dec. 20. His views disagreed radically with those of A. F. Hinrichs, associate professor of economics at Brown University, whose address opened a discussion on "Is Soviet Russia Undermining the World's Economic System?"

Declaring that not only the economic system of the western world was threatened by the Communists, Professor Sorokin said that the Soviet Government was "doing its best to undermine and destroy the political, moral, religious, scientific, family and whole social system—the whole western civilization and culture with all its fundamental values."

He said that the Five-Year Plan had already failed from 30 to 50 per cent, and that the probability of its future success is very low. Economically, the Soviet system of compulsory labor, combined with modern machinery, can scarcely compete for a long time with the western system.

Citing many instances of the affront Communism offers to Western ideals, Professor Sorokin declared that America should follow the example of Finland and declare Communism illegal, cease aiding financially and technically the Soviet Government, and meet attack with counter attack.

"Impotent sentimentalism and misdirected idealism in dealing with Communism," he said, "are the worst policies that can be employed. They are as bad as any war. An effective answer from the Western nations would quickly cool Communistic ardor, he concluded, "and help the Russian nation, enslaved by Communist gangsters, to take its place with the rest of the civilized world."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32 degrees.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rain or snow over south portion early part of week, again Wednesday or Thursday and again toward end of week; moderately cold over north portion early part of week; temperatures will not change materially thereafter.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec.22	Max. Dec.21		8 a.m. Dec.22	Max. Dec.21
Albany	33	40	Memphis	24	36
Atlantic City	24	42	Montreal	26	..
Boston	32	42	Nantucket	36	40
Buffalo	28	30	New Orleans	44	52
Calgary	18	..	New York	30	44
Charleston	42	44	Philadelphia	28	44
Chicago	24	28	Pittsburgh	28	32
Denver	20	28	Portland, Me.	24	40
Des Moines	24	28	Portland, Ore.	34	44
Eastport	28	40	San Francisco	44	56
Galveston	42	54	St. Louis	22	28
Hatteras	44	48	St. Paul	18	22
Helena	26	34	Seattle	38	50
Jacksonville	38	46	Tampa	48	54
Kansas City	26	34	Washington	34	46
Los Angeles	48	56			

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:40 p. m., Tuesday, 1:15 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Plea for Holiday Safety Is Issued

The 20 fatalities occurring on Massachusetts' highways during the week ended Dec. 20 brought an urgent request from Registrar George A. Parker for the coöperation of every motorist to help keep down accident tolls during the holiday period. Last week's fatalities were one less than the previous week but 11 more than the corresponding period of 1929.

While in some cases pedestrians were at fault for last week's accidents by stepping out from behind parked cars or running heedlessly across streets, the registrar could see no excuse for a bus driver running over one of his own passengers or for a truck driver backing into a pedestrian. Such instances of obvious carelessness constitute the greatest menace to highway safety, he said.

Several motorists were victims of their own speedy driving, the registrar declared. There were 95 persons convicted of operating under the influence of liquor during the week, 11 being committed to jail. A total of 1124 licenses and registrations were revoked or suspended, 76 for driving after drinking, the records revealed.

TAX REFUND OF $157,156

WASHINGTON (AP)—A refund of $157,156 to the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for over-assessment of taxes in 1930 was reported Dec. 22 to the joint Congressional Taxation Committee by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

BOSTON CHAMBER PLANS SALES RALLY

High-pressure salesmanship will be exemplified at the annual sales rally of the Executive Club and the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 27. The rally is intended to stimulate enthusiasm for the sales campaign of the different houses for 1931.

Development of good salesmanship and high quality of New England-made merchandise are to be stressed, in addresses by the speakers, C. O. Drayton, general sales manager, of Worcester, is to speak on "Practical Suggestions for Improvement of Industrial Marketing." George C. Frolich is to speak on "The Salesman Part in Building 1930 Business."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Jordan, Read & Co., Parlor C.

Jamaica Plain: Christmas masque, by Miss Marian Chesley, presented by high school students, auspices Jamaica Plain Home and High School Association, School Hall.

Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Meeting and dinner; address, "The Genesis of the American Navy," by Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. N.; Parker House, begins 6:30.

International Institute: Polish girls' Christmas party, Jadwiga Club, hostesses, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Mercury Club, Robert's Room, 7:30; Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30; Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Dancing Class, Auditorium, 7:30; Christmas frolic, Business Women's League; dinner, followed by message from the Rev. Daniel Bliss; singing of Carols; Francis J. Merrison, "The Mystery Man"; begins 6:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Discussion group, led by Dr. E. Stanley Abbott; subject: "The Origin of Christmas, and Its Meaning Today"; Room 1006, 6 Beacon Street, 7:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Session, Boston Square and Compass Club bowling teams, Recreation Alleys, 615 Washington Street, 8.

Lowell Institute: First in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, Lecturer on International Relations, Harvard University, and Representative in Russia for Institute of Current World Affairs (1926-29); "The Russian Land and People: A Historic Tragedy in Political, Economic and Social Backwardness"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Camp Ha-Wa-Ya, Parlor A, 6:30. Ball for Employees, ballroom and foyer, 8 to 12.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

American War Mothers: Meeting; guest of honor, Mrs. Archibald C. Jordan of Winchester D. A. R., on "Conditions in Our Schools and Cities"; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Christmas party for children; entertainment: Play, "The Toy Girls," presented by Mrs. Emma G. Tunnicliff, and her pupils; auditorium, 2:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Christmas party, Y. N. U. Girls' Club, Board Room, 5:30.

Junior League Glee Club: Carol singing, Robert Brigham Hospital, 2:30, and Massachusetts General Hospital, 4:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Meeting, address, "How Prohibition Fits Into the Correctional Scheme," by Herbert C. Parsons; Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Mediterranean embroideries, through Dec. 31. Prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. In the Venetian Alcove, Christmas exhibit of children's books.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Block prints by Gustave Baumann.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Pencil drawings of New England subjects by Stanley Woodward. Through Dec. 27.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small pictures by members of the guild. Through Dec. 27.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition. Through Dec. 31.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Pitahugh Browne. Through Jan. 3.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Paintings by artist members active in the earlier days. Through Dec. 27.

Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy Street—Paintings by Ernest Stock. Through Dec. 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Japanese kakemonos from the collection of Raymond A. Bidwell.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Special exhibits.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Sporting prints, etchings and engravings by old and modern artists, and color prints and water colors.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Rembrandt and others. Drawings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Prints and drawings and early English mezzotints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings and engravings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americans, hunting and shooting. Currier & Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherwee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists; mezzotints and etchings in color. Through Dec. 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Modern prints, woodblocks and reproductions.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Sketches by Esther Williams. Through Dec. 30.

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IN THE days of torchlight parades, hog dressing in the packing houses showed but little advance over the procedure that obtained at an ordinary farm butchering. It was largely a one-man job—the same operator performing all the operations of preparing the carcass.

It was strenuous work. Only the fastest and strongest men could long survive the ordeals of the task. But the man who was a master at hog dressing was looked up to, commanded high wages and was even given separate dressing and rest quarters.

It was nevertheless a wasteful method. A slip of the knife meant little, for few of the organs were saved for food purposes; and there was no provision made for careful handling of every part to prevent contamination, because there was always enough clean product that would "do" to meet the then limited sausage-container requirements.

Today in the Armour plants hog-dressing operations are assigned to a "gang," each man performing some one detail with highly perfected skill and speed. Nothing is wasted. Slipshod work brings immediate correction. A mutilated part is a serious thing. It may mean loss of a portion of the animal through condemnation by Federal Inspectors co-operating in the interest of public health.

As a check-up on workmanship and on the proper condition of each hog slaughtered, moving conveyors, traveling at the same speed as the dressing chains, maintain constant identity between various parts and the particular carcasses from which they were taken. Thus, if Federal inspection discloses condemned parts, no mistake can be made as to which hog is to be discarded. A one hundred per cent clean, sanitary and nutritious product is assured from start to finish.

Efficiencies like this have resulted in inestimable benefits to consumers. An "off" taste in an Armour Star Ham, for example, is almost unheard of. In fact, the palatableness and inimitable "Fixed Flavor" of Armour's Star Ham and Star Bacon are earnest testimony of Armour's great strides in the preparation of meat products since the era of torchlight parades.

F. Edson White
President

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IN THE architecture known as Colonial design a strong revival of the classic mode is strongly evidenced. England, tiring of the rugged simplicity of Cromwell and his Puritan influences, had turned eagerly to the inspiring creations of Christopher Wren, Grinling Gibbons and the later Georgian masterpieces of the brothers Adam. Concurrently America, patterning herself after the mother country, adopted this classic revival and carried it down through the years to present day use. Its gracious simplicity . . . its authentic classic source . . . and its wide adaptability render Colonial designs particularly suitable for every hardware need. RUSSWIN Colonial Hardware designs are faithful interpretations of this revered school, are made of the finest metals . . . brass and bronze . . . and will give a lifetime of unfailing, trouble-free and satisfying service. Specify Russwin. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut—New York, Chicago, London.

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WORLD-WIDE EFFORT NEEDED TO STEM SLUMP

Interdependence of Nations Revealed in Industrial Board's Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The economic interdependence of the nations and the need of international coöperation to relieve world-wide industrial conditions and trade are strikingly brought out in the fifth semiannual study of world economic conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board made public on Dec. 20.

On the whole, the report is not rosy, but it indicates spots here and there where conditions show improvement. Overproduction almost everywhere, burdensome taxation in many European countries, leading to excessive public indebtedness and impairment of public credit, political uncertainties and revolutions—all have contributed to bring about a setback of the economic structure, the report says.

The conference board holds that the depression affecting European countries is not a new development, but is rather the intensification of a state of affairs that has continued during the last decade.

"For example," it says, "Great Britain, Germany and Italy cannot single out any year since the short-lived post-war boom and point to it as a period of prosperity and great industrial activity. The present business situation in these countries does not reflect a sudden fall from prosperity into depression, but in general reflects the average condition of business as it has existed during the past few years."

The report quotes Franz von Mendelssohn, of the Berlin banking house of Mendelssohn and Company, that the very favorable trade balance which Germany had for the first half of 1930 was not due to an increase in exports, but to a decline in imports, since exports were smaller during that period than during the corresponding period of 1929. Imports declined to a much greater degree, particularly raw materials and semi-manufactures.

In Herr Mendelssohn's opinion, "it is essential for Germany to have an excess of exports over imports because of the debt settlement complications."

"The fact that Germany can pay only in goods or services cannot be contested economically," he declares, "for it is impossible that the method of paying by means of loans, followed hitherto, can be continued indefinitely."

The report on conditions in Great Britain is by Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, who says that while there was an abundance of money in the market during the first half of 1930, it did not extend to industrial financing.

"The banks," he says, "have recovered a higher degree of liquidity through the relative reduction in advances and are therefore in a better position to meet the demands that may come upon them in the future for accommodation to finance trade recovery. On the other side of the picture, perhaps the most disturbing element of the situation is the continued downward trend of commodity prices."

Construction Work to Help Many Idle

Construction of an antelope house at Franklin Park by the City of Boston and inauguration of a program of substation improvements and additions proposed by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company promises work for several hundred of Boston's unemployed through the winter.

According to William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, at least 50 men will be hired for the Franklin Park project, which will cost $68,000. It is expected that plans will be ready for actual construction work to start by the middle of January.

The Edison Company plans to expend $167,000 for improvements and additions at its West Street substation, work to start early in the new year, as part of a general program proposed for 1931 to entail expenditures of nearly $2,000,000.

The Massachusetts Welfare Chest, in distributing clothes to the needy, has proved that clothes have much to do with helping a man find employment. Officials of the chest report that many of those provided with suits have obtained employment because of their improved appearance.

James J. Phelan, chairman of the state unemployment committee, has asked to be relieved of his duties, according to an announcement made by Governor-elect Joseph B. Ely, Dec. 21. Mr. Phelan has served as unemployment head since the group was organized two months ago, although at that time he advised Gov. Frank G. Allen that he could accept only temporarily.

Relief Funds Are Asked by Philadelphia Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the unemployment relief committee of the Union League here, has issued an appeal to members of the league to furnish employment for needy men with families, and to contribute funds for breakfasts for hungry school children throughout the city.

"The undersigned believe that the Union League of Philadelphia should be true to the tradition of its founder," the appeal reads in part, "and we earnestly ask the coöperation of our members."

All funds will be turned over to the city's committee for unemployment relief, and administered through its chairman, Horatio Gates Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd announces that his committee has begun placing 1000 men on part-time work, and promises that by Christmas every man will have three days' work a week. Pay will be at the current wage scale, or about $4 a day, for unskilled labor.

Day's Salary Is Lent With Four Days' Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES — Employees of R. Pryne & Co., Inc., are paid for four days' work and loaned pay for a fifth day, although they give but four days' service each week, under a plan instituted by the head of the company and placed in force recently.

The workers are given the privilege of drawing the fifth day's wages in advance. Such a privilege, when exercised, becomes an obligation which must be repaid when the present business depression has passed. No interest is charged.

An employee may pay his obligation in cash or by working Saturday mornings, or by working overtime beyond the regular 46½-hour week established by the company. Overtime work is credited with a fractional addition of regular time.

BRAZIL AUTHORIZES LOAN

DIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—In view of the difficulty some of the states of the Brazilian Republic are experiencing in arranging payment of their external debt, the Federal Government has authorized an internal loan of $5,000,000 to aid them.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Geo. Lane, Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Mrs. Mary Fanshawe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Fanshawe Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emilie M. Washburn, Ketchikan, Alaska
John E. Sharpe, Rockport, Ind.

President for a Day Will Just Be 'Grampa'

© Harris & Ewing

LITTLE HERBIE HOOVER SEES HIS PICTURE TAKEN

Grandmother Hoover is at the Left of the Picture; Then Comes Peggy Ann Hoover, Herbert Hoover 3d, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr. But, in the Thoughts of at Least Two in the Picture, the Most Important Is the Shaggy Irish Wolf Hound Who Seems to Be Interested in Something Other Than the Cameraman and Neglectful of What Herbert Junior Appears to Be Attempting to Cajole Him With.

White House on Christmas Morn to Resound With Childish Shouts

For the First Time in 29 Years, When Roosevelt Youngsters Romped There, the Pitter-Patter of Little Feet Will Be Heard in Executive Mansion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The pitter-patter of little feet will be heard at the White House on Christmas morning for the first time since the young Roosevelts romped there back in the early days of the century. The three little Hoovers, grandchildren of the President, will celebrate their first Christmas in the big Colonial mansion on the Mall just 29 years after that day in 1901 when six small Roosevelts made merry there.

What a day it will be for the three little Hoovers! Their lovely playroom that Grandmother has arranged for them to have all to themselves will be the gayest sort of place, with bulging stockings and a tree aglow with color and loaded with toys and goodies.

Should one catch a glimpse of that nursery in the east wing on the third floor on Thursday morning one might see a very great man sitting on the floor with one small tot at either side of him, watching while he builds a bridge or pilots a Lilliputian engine with all the serious intentness of a small boy—or a grown-up engineer. And one might glimpse a white-haired lady with a young face and flushed cheeks, smoothing out the folds of a silken gown on a flaxen-haired doll.

Peggy Ann and Herbert 3d, will have the pleasure of greeting a delightful group of young boys and girls on Christmas Eve, when Mrs. Hoover follows the precedent she set last year in having a number of small guests around her table on that evening—children of the secretaries and other aides to the President. Invitations already have been sent out for this occasion. Joan, the youngest daughter of Herbert Hoover Jr., is a bit too small yet to indulge in evening parties, so she probably will not be included, but no doubt she will feel something of the gayety of the occasion and will gurgle her joy over new rattles with as much enthusiasm as the best of them.

There is a possibility of another party in which the small Hoovers may participate—on Christmas night at the White House; the guests this time being children of members of the President's Cabinet. However, no plans have been announced in advance. Parties of this sort aren't planned at the White House—they just happen.

Last year, such a party was held, the President escorting the smallest young lady into the great state dining room and Mrs. Hoover taking the arm—figuratively, more or less—of the smallest young man. Two trees greeted the children; one in the great stone lobby and one in the dining room.

The tree in the lobby was arrayed as were those of a century ago when the White House itself was young. Huge gay-colored cornucopias, gilded pine cones, pop-corn balls and great round oranges and apples decked the branches, draped with red, green, yellow and blue paper chains.

The other tree was strictly modern. Brilliant with electric lights, gleaming with crystal balls, yards and yards of shimmering tinsel, and weighted with candy canes, this tree towered to the high ceiling. The trees were laden with gifts for the small visitors.

There may be echoes of scraps of laughter and of childish voices caught in the cracks and crannies long ago when the little Roosevelts were making Yuletide "whoopee" there.

That was a top-hole Christmas for the "White House Gang" in 1901, as indeed were all of their Christmases. In reality, this one differed very little from the ones that had gone before.

The children of the household rose bright and early that Christmas morning, we have it from one close to the family, and the very first thing they planned was a visit to their stockings, hung invitingly over the fireplace in Father's bedroom. With a rush the two youngest were in the room, piling upon the great bed, pummelling "Dad" with pillows until he showed his famous grin and rolled out to join in the fun.

Hardly giving him time to don his clothes, the entire menage stormed the chimney corner, each claiming his stocking with squeals of delight. Even the almost-grownup Princess Alice, who was then in her teens and feeling very old because she was going to make her début within the next year, joined whole-heartedly in the merriment.

As for the President, we are told on good authority that he was the biggest "kid" of them all. Mrs. Roosevelt, perched, perhaps, on the arm of a convenient chair, admired each gift as it was brought forth. It had been a time-honored custom in the Roosevelt household since Alice's babyhood to have the children's stockings hung in Father's and Mother's room, and to have this first taste of Christmas excitement right there even before breakfast was served—the Christmas stockings being emptied helter-skelter on the bed amid shouts of joy.

This Christmas at the White House was no exception to the rule. Needless to say, the small Roosevelts gave scant heed to the fact that this great bedstead around which they romped was one of the most famous in the land, having provided a resting place for many a President's head. To them, it was just another bed—in their new home. And this was just another Christmas which they proceeded to enjoy in true Rooseveltian fashion.

Following their custom, the Roosevelt children had no Christmas tree for themselves. At Oyster Bay, there was always a tree laden with gifts for the domestic force. But there was never one for the children themselves until Quentin, the youngest had grown to be quite a big boy with a flare for "fixing" things. One Christmas, he fixed up a tree all by himself and arranged a lighting system with electric bulbs that was quite gay and novel. This probably was one of the forerunners of the electrically lighted trees which play so big a part in our Christmas celebrations today. After that Christmas there was a tree for the Roosevelt family decorated by Quentin every year until the World War came.

Stockings for each of the children were the invariable rule and after the children grew to be old enough to do some planning of their own concerning Christmas, we have been told that there appeared two extra stockings by the fireside, most mysterious of origin, which proved to be intended for Father and Mother—and no questions asked!

The Roosevelt children had no such spacious quarters in which to romp as are provided for the small Hoovers at the White House today. The entire family in 1902 was crowded into the rooms in the central part and the west wing—all on the second floor. There was no third floor then. The executive offices occupied the east wing, second floor, now devoted to more spacious quarters for the presidential family.

Peggy Ann Hoover, who will celebrate her fourth Christmas this season, is just the age of young Quentin Roosevelt on the occasion of his first Christmas celebration at "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue" as this same young lad later modestly described his place of residence when pressed at school for his "name, address and father's occupation."

The other two Hoover children are younger than any who have been in the Executive Mansion since the days when Baby McKee played there, the tiny granddaughter of President Benjamin Harrison. Baby McKee, like the small Hoover tribe, was visiting Grandfather. She did not make her permanent residence at the White House. Herbert Hoover 3d is just three years old while Joan has yet to see her first Christmas tree, being a young lady of some six months.

FRUIT FROM FLORIDA SOLD BY MAIL ORDER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Fresh grapefruit, oranges, tangelos and tangerines now take their place among the heterogeneous articles listed in the bulky mail order catalogue.

Contract for 10,000 boxes of citrus fruits to be sold through the mails has been signed by the Redland Fruit Growers Association and the Sears, Roebuck Company. This association, formed 10 years ago, is composed of 100 growers residing in the Redland district south of here, and is the largest coöperative selling agency in Dade County. The contract to sell Redland fruit by mail runs for one year, and will give the growers immediate profit without waiting until the fruit from northern Florida is off the market.

Spy Whose Work Paved the Way for 'Crossing the Delaware' Honored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—In memory of John Honeyman who served George Washington as a spy during the American Revolution and whose services made possible the famous "Crossing of the Delaware" and the successful Battle of Trenton, the New Jersey Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is erecting a fountain in the New Jersey Memorial Park at Washington Crossing, just outside of Trenton.

The fountain will be formally presented to the State on Dec. 26, the anniversary of the Battle of Trenton. The presentation will be made by the Rev. Lawrenson Correll, of Bradley Beach, head of the state camp. Gov. Morgan F. Larson will accept it on behalf of the Commonwealth.

As a young Scotch-Irishman, Honeyman in 1758 was forced by the conscription of Lord Chatham into the English Army that was to wage the campaign against the French in Canada. He came to America aboard the same ship with General Wolfe, and later became his bodyguard. He helped to carry the officer from the battle field on the Plains of Abraham in the attack on Quebec.

After being honorably discharged at the close of that campaign, Honeyman went to Philadelphia, where, as the time of the American Revolution approached, his sympathies turned more and more toward the cause of the Colonists.

A few weeks before the Battle of Trenton, Honeyman, furnishing horses and cattle to the British stationed in Trenton, gained valuable information. He then allowed himself to be captured by the Americans and taken before Washington. Acting on that information the Commander-in-Chief took his troops across the Delaware and on to Trenton, to capture the city.

Chile Makes Plans for Tourist Travel

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The visit to Chile early next year of the Prince of Wales on his way to Buenos Aires has centered public attention on the Government's campaign to bring tourists into the picturesque lake and mountain region in southern Chile.

The Government hopes to turn southern Chile into an international playground. An American concern has offered to erect several modern hotels, costing well over $1,250,000. In the meantime, the Government tourist department has arranged for "tourist trains," which include every convenience, to make the long run south from Santiago.

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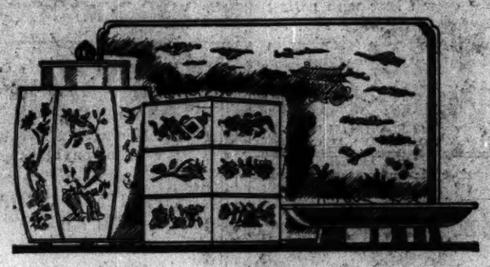
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Bowls Vases Candlesticks Tea Pots Trays Tea Caddies and Flower Pots
CHINESE pewter is like no other. It is very heavy and polishes to a smooth soft lustre like old damask and, inlaid with copper and brass in delicate patterns, has a look of gold and silver brocade, giving an effect suggestive of moonlight on silver water. Some of the pieces in this exceedingly interesting collection are of the Ming Dynasty, others were made in the reign of Ch'ien Lung. All come from Shensi Province, too far in the interior of China for any great numbers to reach this country.
The pieces are finely decorated in form as well as in their subtle patternings of blossoming plum, birds, phœnixes, dragons and naïve little figures. One large bowl flares like a great flower calyx. There are individual little jardinieres for a tiny plant. Tall angular vases that would make distinguished lamps. Sweetmeat jars. Hexagonal tea caddies. All manner of odd little tea pots, and trays of unusual charm. A superb temple set of two candlesticks, two vases and a great incense burner is a part of the collection. Prices are decidedly moderate, ranging from $10 to $200, with many charming examples for less than $25.
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KING ALFONSO HOLDS KEY TO PEACE IN SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

veteran Conservative leader and formerly Prime Minister, renounced allegiance to the throne in 1927, and later took part in the army rising against the dictatorship very similar to that which lately has been fomented.

Among all decent Spaniards, whether they are interested in politics or not, there is firm determination that the political jobbery and corruption, and above all the "inertia and recklessness," in Señor Cambo's words, of the pseudo-parliamentary régime shall not return.

Certainly the most serious mistake the present Government made was to appoint municipal authorities by royal decree and give posts to men who are notorious specimens of the execrated caciquismo or "boss" rule. Hence the charge made in the Republican manifesto that the Cortes offered to the nation is "a false Cortes based on rotten suffrage."

Public More Alert

This divorce between experienced politicians and a public opinion growing every day more wary and more real in regard to things political has been one of the potent causes of persistent political unrest.

The fundamental reason is, of course, that the King himself is deeply involved in the constitutional deadlock. The case against the Berenguer Cabinet is briefly that, like that of the late dictator, it is a mere instrument of a King who has violated his constitutional oath.

Moreover, it is widely believed in Spain that the King has in recent years lent too willing an ear to the counsel of the Clerical Party, a fact which contributed more than anything else to his unpopularity in political circles. Certainly opposition to the de Rivera dictatorship arose largely from general mistrust of the influence of the church, its one firm supporter. Scenes of anti-clerical violence in remote country villages last week where it was still thought the revolution had been successful are straws that show which way the wind is blowing.

Finally the politically minded have not forgotten that the King was generally supposed to be responsible for the disaster to General Silvertre in Morocco in 1921 and that the parliamentary commission which was just finishing its investigations in the summer of 1923 was never allowed to conclude its work, owing to the coup d'état.

Resumption of Inquiry

The very first act of a Cortes, it is said, would be to resume that investigation and in that case, it is argued, and by many who are stanch monarchists, that King Alfonso could hardly maintain his position.

The important political gathering Dec. 17 brought things to a head. Sanchez Guerra, Francisco Bergman and Burgos Mazo, representing the old Conservative Party; Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party, and Francisco Villanueva, a prominent Liberal, have solemnly placed on record that following the latest Republican demarché they have been converted to the idea that the Constitution of 1876 has been not merely suspended but destroyed.

Political leaders now agree, in fact, that there is a general demand for a complete reorganization of political forces—a fresh start based on the sovereign will of the nation.

In plain language the King, and General Berenguer, his henchman, are challenged to face the fact that the revolution of which so much is heard, has already taken place—the only revolution that matters, namely revulsion of opinion against Spanish political life as conducted since the restoration.

Form of Government

Indeed, the body to be freely elected in March, it is urged, should have as its first duty to pronounce on the form of government, namely, monarchy or republic. Speaking at the Mercantile Union Club Nov. 29, Señor Bergaman gave it as his opinion that if the matter is left to a free vote in this it would be a monarchist majority; adding that those who did not vote royalist from a love of monarchy would do so from fear of the alternative.

Outside of political circles—and even there personally—King Alfonso is a popular figure. No doubt he will be pressed hard by the remnant of the uncompromising monarchists and by clerical advisers to stand on his dignity and refuse to face the risk of a nation-wide vote of nonconfidence.

Will he reject this advice and take the chance of dispersing the clouds of misunderstanding that have prevented the King and nation from developing in concert the appropriate political institutions of a democracy presided over by a monarch, which is the true Spanish tradition? King Alfonso must know that this is his last chance. He cannot survive as an absolute monarch in the world of 1930.

Hunting Secrets of the Past

THE INDUS VALLEY EXCAVATIONS AT MOHENJO, DARO, INDIA

Left—A Brahvi Basket Boy Cooks the Evening Meal Near the "Diggings" for His Father and Himself. Their Dugout Is Seen at the Rear. Right—Breaking Ground at Beginning of the Season.

SEASON'S 'DIG' ON IN HUNT FOR NEW BURIED TREASURE

(Continued from Page 1)

archæologist spends the first few days of his new season excavating his own house. Here at Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus Valley, the monotonous jungle of dingy tamarisk and thorn which is such a perpetual sorrow to the eye, does serve one useful purpose: it takes unto itself storm-driven dust. It is floods that are chiefly destructive.

"Yes, today's the day!" a cheerful official of the Public Works Department said up at Simla. "Today, the floods are due to wash your show right off the map!" And he was very nearly right—but not of that particular day or flood. For earlier in the summer, only the freely given labor of 300 dependents of a local zemindar (landowner), appealed to by the Indian left in charge, had by throwing up a bund (embankment) saved the camp buildings and the mud-brick museum with its precious hoard of finds from an unexpected local flood.

There is little likelihood of robbery. The archæologist is usually regarded by his neighbors, who are most of them employed as diggers, as something in the nature of a goose that lays golden eggs. Neither Indian nor Arab—and the Egyptian "fellah" only dimly understands why he pays so much in wages for the broken objects that he digs up. "There must be something wanting in his wits," they say. "But does not Allah protect those who are short of wits?"

Thus it comes about that the excavator and his diggers are on the friendliest of terms, with a kindly tolerance for each other's eccentricities. Indeed, it is a pleasure on returning for another season's "dig" to meet one's friends once more.

There is only one thing that courts a raid upon your camp, and that no experienced archæologist would think of taking with him, however wild his tribesmen neighbors, however isolated he may be—that one thing is a revolver. Only recently, King Feisal of Irak advised some Indian scouts about to cycle by the desert road to Aleppo, to go unarmed; a revolver, he said, would only bring upon them the trouble that they wished to avoid, so great is the desert man's passion to possess one.

On the return of a party this season, on the road beneath the Buddhist stupa that crowns Mohenjo-Daro's highest mound, their motorbus, crowded with servants, and luggage, came upon a picturesque string of camels equally heavy laden. It was a happy augury; for they bore the pots and pans, cord beds and miscellaneous odds and ends of a group of their Brahui diggers, surmounted by several smiling wives and children, whose deep-red clothing supplied a fascinating touch of color.

These people are part of an isolated tribe that has apparently survived from that Dravidian stock that once peopled the Mohenjo-Daro and Indus Valley. In the summers they grow their exiguous crops at their distant homes near Kolat in Baluchistan; in the winters they avoid the bleak austerity of their upland homes by seeking work in the Indus Valley.

Well-nigh a week was spent by the party in strenuous settling in. After the almost unprecedented rains of the summer, there was much to do. Large numbers of the diggers built themselves beehive-shaped huts of the tamarisk and dry grass of the jungle round, which is all that is really needed in the delightful winter climate here. Many, however, favor dugouts roofed over with earth-covered branches Those of last season were in such disrepair that modern homes had to take precedence and be excavated before work was resumed on the buried ones of 5000 years ago.

D. M.

Gandhi Praised for Leadership

Without Mahatma Gandhi's leadership India's present move toward independence might not be carried on so peacefully, Syud Hossain, a Muhammadan, declared at the Old South Forum, Boston, Dec. 20, to the question given him for discussion: "What Gandhi Wants."

Mr. Hossain impressed upon the audience that the future of the one-fifth of the human race in India is not a matter of indifference to the world at large, and that neither disarmament nor permanent peace can be hoped for as long as Great Britain has to maintain a military and naval force to rule 300,000,000 rebellious persons.

The speaker asserted that "India was the richest country in the world before Great Britain conquered her" and that Winston Churchill, British statesman, had declared England would become a second-rate power if India became independent.

"The problem of India is linked up with the future of civilization," he declared.

RELIEF BILLS PASSED, PAVE WAY TO JOBS

(Continued from Page 1)

committee to summon Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's unemployment relief commission, Red Cross officials and others, for questioning concerning conditions among the jobless, and saw its foreign relations committee, by a 10 to 9 vote pigeonhole for another year the question of ratification of the World Court protocols.

The Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, precipitated a new political issue with the disclosure that Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committte, had sent to Nebraska questionable campaign literature in opposition to the reelection of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Lucas in admitting the act, declared that he had done it on his own responsibility and had paid the cost of the printing $4760, out of his own pocket, borrowing the money to do so. He insisted that he did this because he considered Mr. Norris a Democrat and felt so strongly about the matter that he was willing to put up his own money to oppose him.

Lucas Storm Rages In Senate

The closing hours of the Senate's deliberations were taken up with heated exchanges on the matter; the only Republican rising to defend Mr. Lucas being Otis F. Glenn (R.), Senator from Illinois, who insisted that he saw no "wrong" in Mr. Lucas's action. Mr. Glenn denied that he approved the type of literature printed by Mr. Lucas, but insisted that he had a right to oppose Mr. Norris. This type of defense particularly aroused the insurgents, who charged the Republicans with covert and underhanded methods of political campaigning.

Mr. Lucas answered the insurgent challenge with a press statement on Dec. 22 calling upon the "party" to oust the former from its ranks. He asserted that this was necessary for the party's welfare.

"To accept office at the hands of this party," Mr. Lucas declared, "and then viciously oppose its policies, principles and leadership brings an intolerable situation and one which must be eradicated if the party is to live.

"Such conduct by Senator Norris has been revolting and until the leaders of the Republican Party not only fail to support but give their active opposition to men like Senator Norris, they are not doing their full duty to the party which has come down to us from Lincoln."

Mr. Norris answered Mr. Lucas's statement with a declaration that he did not intend to leave the Republican Party and doubted the latter's ability to eject him.

Democrats "Sitting Tight"

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the investigating committee, indicated that further inquiries into the matter were being conducted, and stated that he would persist in his demand for the elimination of Mr. Lucas from party leadership.

Other insurgents also challenged Mr. Lucas to make good his demand to oust them from party place.

The insurgents lost no time in issuing a demand for Mr. Lucas's dismissal from the national committee.

It is not expected that the Administration will give any heed to these protests, but the disclosures do not improve the long complicated and encumbered Republican National Committee situation. Three national chairman have held office since President Hoover was nominated in 1928, and none has been a happy choice. The present incumbent, Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, is facing a determined movement to eliminate him from the post, and Mr. Lucas's involvement puts him in a none-too-favorable position.

As one Senate Republican leader expressed it, "This is another lucky break for the Democrats." They are carefully remaining in the background in the matter, letting the insurgents carry the issue.

LIGHT DISPLAYS LARGER THAN EVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAUGUS, Mass. — More brilliant and more beautiful displays of lights than ever are planned at the Henry A. B. Peckham and Frank B. Sloan estates this year. These annual Christmas spectacles are visited every year by thousands of motorists.

The Peckham display will comprise about 30,000 lights with the familiar sunken garden, grape arbor and rainbow effects supplemented by new features this year. The scene of the Bethlehem manger is to be pictured at the Sloan estate. The displays will be officially opened Dec. 22 and will be open to the public until Jan. 6.

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Problem of Overproduction Pointed Out as Most Obvious in World Business Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

unproductive acre left or a single individual out of employment.

The question then resolves itself into the problem of discovering what it is that limits consumption. The whole world is made up of consumers, but these may be split up into three main classes: the landowners, the capitalists or owners of factories and industrial organizations of all kinds, and the salaried and wage-earning workers. Many individuals may, of course, belong to more than one class.

Now it may be taken as a fair generalization that the consuming capacity of the first two classes is limited not so much by money, which acts as the ticket for the purchase of goods or services, but by their physical needs. No man can wear more than one suit of clothes or ride in more than one automobile at a time; he cannot eat more than four or five meals a day. Therefore, although he may be able to purchase large quantities of goods, he does not do so.

He may employ many individuals who are ministering to his needs, but the revolt against ostentation is limiting this number. And yet the rent or dividends he receives depends finally upon the sale of actual physical articles for consumption and if the demand for these falls off, his rent or dividends must shrink and the secondary employment he gives must shrink with them.

On the other hand, except in the case of the higher salaried man to whom the above remarks apply, the wage earner is limited in his purchases, not by his physical needs but by the amount of money he receives in wages. The only way to increase his consumption then is to increase his wages and to increase them to such a degree that he can absorb all the remaining goods which the other three factors of production, namely, land, capital, and labor, can turn out if used to the full.

Effect of Costs

But some will reply "Ah! that's where you are wrong. It's not wages that must go up, it is costs of production which must come down." The fact is, however, that while those three factors, land, labor, and capital, are not used to the full, the cost of production does not affect the aggregate wealth of the community as a whole. Only when there are no more unemployed or when all land is being profitably used, in other words when production is limited by one of those first factors, only then will it become necessary to rescue the cost of production in order to raise the standard of living.

Among the millions of India or eastern China the limit of production is not consuming power so much as land. Each peasant, with his very limited holding and his primitive methods, cannot grow enough to keep himself and his family in more than a condition of semi-starvation. Here a reduction in production costs by better agricultural methods would immediately raise the standard of living. But not so in England or America or other industrial countries.

Costs Limit Quantity

By focusing our attention on production costs instead of consuming power we are flogging the horse when the wheels are locked. Certainly the cost of production may limit the quantity of any particular class of goods which can be sold to a limited market, but it is ridiculous to say that the cost of production of all classes of goods and commodities is too high when even as it is, production is not being used up.

To amplify, any lowering of the cost of production implies using better machines or more efficient organization so that the same quantity of goods can be turned out with less labor. This redundant labor is thus set free to do something else, but if there is nothing for it to do, the lowering of the cost of production has conferred no real benefit to the community, as this unused labor has still to be supported.

Does this mean that all progress then is useless? By no means. But it does mean this, that if progress is to be of any benefit it must be logical. If we increase the power of production we must at the same time increase the power of consumption if the whole machinery of industry is not to be thrown out of gear.

If, at the first introduction of machinery, the fundamental fact that when a man's output is increased from five to ten, his wage must be increased in a similar ratio to preserve the balance, had been perceived, the enormous waste of energy now expended in advertising and selling would never have been necessary. There would have been no poverty problem, no unsatisfied wants, the cause of wars, the fear which breeds greed, the lust for gain, all would have disappeared in the reign of plenty which the machine age has given us.

But, unfortunately, wages are not fixed according to output, they are fixed by the bargaining power of labor, and since the progress of machinery is always causing a lag in employment there are always two men applying for one job. And since the worker must sell his labor or starve, the basic wage is fixed at the lowest level at which subsistence is possible, or if there happens to be free land within his reach, at the level of comfort which he could obtain by working for himself.

The more skilled labor is paid according to the supply of skilled workers and the demand for their use and, according to the demand, wages may be high or they may be low but in any case they are fixed by the balance of supply and demand for labor, and bear no relation to the quantity of goods which the community can produce and which it wants to distribute.

Ford Raised Wages

This generalization has certain exceptions. Many farsighted employers in the United States, notably Henry Ford, have recognized the necessity for fixing higher wages than the bargaining power of labor was able to obtain, in order to insure the absorption of the enormous output new methods have made possible. But even in the United States wages have not risen sufficiently to absorb these outputs, as the growth of the installment selling has shown. Installment selling is bound to lead to a crash, as future wages are being mortgaged to pay for present output.

This means that later wages are still paying for last year's output and the present production cannot be sold, men must be put off or work short time for short wages and consequently they cannot pay for any output at all. Then everybody suffers, owners, staff and men, simply because wages were not high enough to consume output from day to day.

The trouble is that all through history the human race has been so used to a limited production so that the more one man had the less there was left for the rest, that we cannot grasp the fact that the machine has already given us Eldorado and now the more each has the more all of us have. Wealth has not to be taken from one class and given to another. It has merely to be distributed and all will have more.

But some say, "If wages should rise in proportion to output, which they clearly have not, how is it that unemployment is not greater than it is and that on the whole employment has grown with population?" The explanation is not far to seek. With the great increase in productive power each manufacturer is endeavoring to sell his output in competition with other manufacturers and with other commodities. He therefore spends enormous sums in advertising and in offering substantial discounts to wholesalers and retailers to sell his goods, thus multiplying the number of traders.

Thus the feature of every improvement in manufacture is that a smaller proportion of the population are employed in actual production, and an increasing proportion are unnecessarily engaged in advertising, canvassing, wholesale and retail trading. At the same time the owner of these instruments of production is able to cultivate expensive wants which employ considerable numbers of men in supplying him with these services. Therefore a balance is reached between consumption and production, but what a balance it is! It is estimated that something over four times the capital is used to sell things as to make them!

There are some who will say, "Yes, we agree that consumption must be increased to absorb our unemployed and to use our capital facilities to the full, but rather than increase wages would it not be better to export this surplus of production and so build up a favorable trade balance?"

Supposing foreign markets can be found and the surplus production is exported, the goods are not given away, payment is insisted on, and in the long run there is only one way in which payment be accepted, and that is by receiving goods and services in return. Therefore, however much exports are increased, home consumption must be increased to an equivalent amount.

What happens if one refuses to recognize this simple fact? The United States has increased its exports enormously. By establishing a prohibitive tariff, it refuses to accept payment in goods and services, therefore it has to accept vast quantities of gold. This gold is quite useless. It is lying literally in tons, sterile, in the vaults of its banks, costing rent worth as much to it as so much lead.

Exports Useless

The United States might as well have dumped its exports in the sea. If it is to receive the benefits of these exports, it must so increase wages and salaries that it can absorb not only all its own production, but the goods and services it is owed from foreign countries as well. In England, year after year of favorable trade balances make it possible for it to import £1,200,000,000 ($6,000,000,000) worth of goods annually, while its visible exports are only about £725,000,000 ($3,625,000,000), with the result that even before the present economic crisis, it was faced with a refractory million of unemployed which could not be absorbed into industry.

Since the days of Adam Smith we have accepted the theory that the wealth of a nation was relative to its favorable trade balance. A favorable trade balance builds up a credit abroad. Its only value is in time of war, when that credit can be liquidated in purchasing from neutral countries, so setting workers free from production for destruction, but in peace time a favorable trade balance cannot be liquidated except by throwing workers out of employment or by employing them in nonproductive work.

The wealth of a nation depends then on its natural resources coupled with the skill of its population in production and balanced by its consuming power, and the last factor is equally as important as the other two. This factor, however, has been consistently ignored, with the ridiculous result that at a time when the productive power of the nations of the world was never greater, the world is faced with a trade depression of unexampled magnitude, and millions are threatened with semistarvation amid incredible plenty.

MILK PRICE REDUCED IN GREATER BOSTON

Milk is now 13½ cents per quart to consumers in Greater Boston. A cut of one cent a quart, the second reduction during December, was announced by distributors Dec. 21.

Low price of grain and a milk surplus were said to be the causes of the reduction. The New England Milk Producers' Association decided on the cut Saturday.

Music in Boston

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its second concert of the season at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The program was made up of a Sonate for flute, viola di gamba and harp by Antonio Lotti; Sonatine op. 7 for flute, clarinet and bassoon by Jorgen Bentzon; "Les Bouquets de Chasseray," for flute, viola di gamba and harp, from "La Monique," Prudent, and A Egidi's Quartet, op. 19, for flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon. All but the Prudent item were heard for the first time in Boston. The artists were Alfred Zighera, viola di gamba; Georges Laurent, flute; Fernand Gillet, oboe; Victor Polatschek, clarinet; Abdon Laus, bassoon, and Bernard Zighera, harp. The performances were what one expects from first desk men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the audience, of fair size, was appreciative.

Lotti's Sonate proved a refreshing piece of music, the sort of thing all young composers should be required to hear and to study as showing what a gifted musician can do with the simplest of materials. The freshness of invention, the easy flow of the melodic line, the ingenious treatment, constitute an object lesson for those who imagine that tricks can supplant musical inspiration.

The name of Jorgen Bentzon is entirely unknown to us, and the program vouchsafed no information about him, but we will hazard a guess that this Sonatine was written by a young Continental expatriate living in Paris. We were not sure whether we were supposed to take this music seriously; we hope not. It is a sort of scenario of uninteresting figures which the composer either has not been able or has disdained to fill out. The slow movement alone indicates that he might have made music out of his sketches; otherwise this is stationary music. The total impression is that of woodwind players practicing simultaneously motifs from different works. Possibly that was the intention.

Prudent's composition had something of the charm of the Lotti Sonate, but in a more sophisticated form. Where Lotti gave us pastoral simplicity, Prudent evoked a fête champêtre at Versailles.

There is nothing stationary about Egidi's Quartet. He is perfectly aware that music is an art that unrolls in tie. But this score unrolls at what seems great length because it lacks true originality, contrast and variety.

L. A. S.

"The Messiah"

The Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its annual rendition of Handel's "The Messiah" in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. As this was the only performance of the oratorio this season, the hall was crowded to the side aisles, where a few standees lingered patiently to the end. The listeners seemed to be largely friends of the Handel and Haydn as a society and as individuals, and devotees of "The Messiah" as part of the Christmas festival.

This year the People's Symphony Orchestra supplied the orchestra part of the performance. William Burbank, superintendent of music in the Brookline public schools, was the organist. The soloists were Ruth Rogers, soprano; Abbie Conley Rice, alto; George Boynton, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass.

The performance would have a more professional aspect if it had not been punctuated at the close of every number by friendly applause. In the atmosphere thus established, the artistic whole was broken up into a pot-pourri of musical tidbits. Fluidity was lacking and the dignity of the lovely old oratorio was marred.

To those who had listened to Stravinsky's "Symphonie de Psaumes" the previous evening, perhaps the trumpet solo accompanying the recitative and aria, "The Trumpet shall sound," seemed a little too inevitable. Times change, and with them musical manners and taste. Exaltation appears to be today on the side of the fresher musical worship.

ANCIENT POTTERY FOR YALE GALLERY

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Anna Rosalie Mansfield collection of ancient glass and glazed pottery has been presented, it was announced Dec. 20, to the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts.

The presentation was made by Burton Mansfield of this city, who graduated from Yale in 1875. The gift, made in memory of his wife, includes examples of glass vessels manufactured in Egypt and Syria at the beginning of the Christian era. There are many faience vessels of the types the Muhammadans received from the Assyrians, as well as specimens of the molded and blown variety made in early Gaul and Germany.

FUNDS FOR DISABLED VETERANS SOUGHT

Gov. Frank G. Allen made an urgent appeal from Station WEEI on Dec. 21 for help to provide cheer and Christmas joy to disabled veterans by contributing to the Disabled Veterans Christmas Stocking Fund. He said that the committee in charge is trying to raise the necessary funds to fill 3500 stockings for the veterans.

"A little sacrifice on the part of our citizens will accomplish wonders," said the Governor. "Two dollars and 50 cents fills a stocking for one veteran and brings to him substantial and useful gifts and at the same time a ray of hope and good cheer."

PLYMOUTH OBSERVES LANDING OF PILGRIMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLYMOUTH, Mass. — Celebrating the three hundred and tenth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, here, Plymouth villagers, on Dec. 21, reëstablished the custom of marching the local military company to Plymouth Rock, where three volleys were fired. This had not been done since the company went to the Great War.

On returning to Memorial Town Hall, from the Rock, the American Legion, with its band; the Standish Guards, Company L, 101st Regiment, and members of other patriotic organizations, with a large gathering of others, listened to a program which included a talk by David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts.

Dean Lord Reports on Porto Rico Work

Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's College of Business Administration, reported, on his return from a visit to the University of Porto Rico's College of Business Administration, that the four-year-old department has become the largest in the university.

Dean Lord, who is honorary director of the department, stated that in one year this college of business administration increased its enrollment from 160 to 350 students.

Several new features, he said, have been started at the Porto Rican business college by Prof. Julio B. Ortiz, acting dean of the department. A college newspaper has been established, Dean Lord reported, and groups of students are making a study of the living conditions on the island. The department, he said, has "shown remarkable progress and gives evidences of being a valuable asset to the university."

BUCKNELL ELECTS ACTING PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Charles P. Vaughan, of this city, was elected Dec. 20 acting president of Bucknell University. He succeeds Dr. Emory W. Hunt, who was made president emeritus. Mr. Vaughan is prominent in business circles here, and a former president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Vaughan is the brother of George C. Vaughan of Hamilton, Mass., and Mrs. Melville Woodbury of Beverly. He has lived many years in Philadelphia.

HULTMAN PAY RISE PROPOSED

A bill which would raise the salary of Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner of Boston, from $8000 per year to $12,000, was filed with the Clerk of the State Senate Dec. 20, by Henry Parkman Jr., Senator from Boston, on petition of Felix Vorenberg.

BUILDING PERMITS GAIN

November building permits granted by the 39 cities and 16 of the larger towns in Massachusetts showed an increase of $1,210,337 over the total amount issued in October. The November total was $10,438,763, while the October total was $9,228,426.

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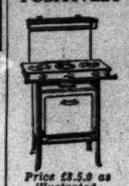

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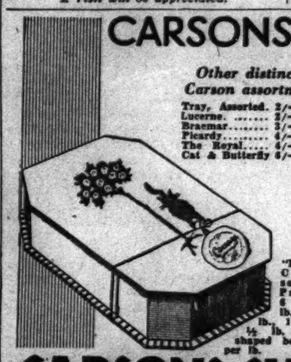

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UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	2	4	41	30	20
Chicago	8	2	4	29	18	18
Detroit	6	2	6	32	30	14
Rangers	5	3	6	33	33	13
Philadelphia	1	1	12	19	50	3
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	8	2	3	37	27	18
Montreal	8	0	5	26	25	16
Americans	5	5	5	24	22	15
Toronto	6	2	5	38	21	14
Ottawa	4	1	9	21	32	9

RESULTS DEC. 20

Boston 2, Rangers 2, overtime.
Toronto 3, Chicago 1.
Montreal 5, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS DEC. 21

Americans 6, Detroit 4.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO — The Toronto Maple Leafs went into third place in the Canadian group standing of the National Hockey League on Dec. 18, when they defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, erstwhile leaders of the American section, 3 to 1, in one of the most exciting and fastest games played here in years. Although outnumbered 15 to 9, the weakened locals held their own in the matter of speed with the visitors and led for 55 minutes of the game. The victory enabled the locals to pass the Americans and also enabled Boston to increase its margin over Chicago to two points.

All four goals were on combined attacks, the winner scoring early in the first period and again taking the lead shortly after Chicago had tied the score in the second. They added the other goal midway through the final period. Chabot, Clancy, Day, Bailey and Cotton were the best for the locals while Gardiner, Abel, Dutkowski, March and Gottselig were the best for the Hawks. The summary:

TORONTO		CHICAGO
Cotton, Jackson, lw		
	rw, Couture, March, Ingram	
Blair, c	c, Ripley, DesJardins, Cook	
Bailey, Jenkins, rw		
	lw, Gottselig, Arbour, Romnes	
Day, ld	rd, Wentworth, Dutkowski, Bostrom	
Clancy, Horner, rd	ld, Abel, Graham	
Chabot, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Toronto 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Bailey 2, Jackson for Toronto; Cook for Chicago. Assists—Cotton, Blair, Day and Clancy for Toronto; Abel for Chicago. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—With the veteran forward line of Stewart, Smith and Siebert displaying their best form of the season the Maroons drew closer to the group leaders, Canadiens, Dec 18, by defeating the Philadelphia Quakers, 5 to 1. Stewart had two goals and one assist, while Siebert had one of each and Smith an assist. The former's three points equaled his scoring success in the previous 12 games.

The losers did a lot of skating but they were weak in shooting and their efforts were generally broken up by the rugged Maroon defense. For a while the visitors held the locals out but the winners broke through for three goals inside of five minutes toward the end of the first period, the first being due to slow clearing by the Philadelphia defense. Montreal scored its fourth goal early in the middle period and the Quakers' lone goal came in the last minute of the period.

In addition to combining for three goals the Maroons' veteran line was on the ice when Gallagher and Wilcox scored their individual goals. Miller in the losers' goal was bombarded almost constantly and although beaten five times he turned many more aside. The playing of Stewart and Conacher was the outstanding feature of the local victory.

MONTREAL		PHILADELPHIA
Trottier, E. Roche, Siebert, lw		
	rw, Kilrea, Barton, Hutton	
Huggins, Haynes, Stewart, Phillips, c		
	c, Howe, Drury	
Ward, D. Roche, Smith, rw		
	lw, Lyons, Lowrey, Jarvis	
McVicar, Conacher, ld	rd, Milks, McKinnon	
Gallagher, Wilcox, rd	ld, Coulson, Shields	
Kerr, g	g, Miller	

Score—Montreal 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Stewart 2, Siebert, Gallagher, Wilcox for Montreal; Milks for Philadelphia. Assists—Stewart, Conacher, Siebert, Smith for Montreal. Howe for Philadelphia. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Bruins added one point to their lead over the Chicago Black Hawks in the American division of the National Hockey League Dec. 20, by playing a 2-to-2 overtime tie with the New York Rangers at the Boston Garden. The Rangers failed to better their position in the standing, however, and remain in fourth place.

The game was featured by fast, open hockey with few penalties. Roach played a particularly brilliant game in goal for the Rangers and repeatedly stopped the fast Bruin forwards at the mouth of the net. The locals had the better of play in the first period, but could not pass Roach. Fred Cook put the New York Club in the lead 25 seconds from the end of the period on an individual effort. He carried easily through the Boston forwards, swung to the right around the defense and beat Thompson, Bruin goalie, with a sharp angle shot.

Boston scored twice in the second period. Owen beat Roach after securing in a scramble near the side boards, and Beattie put in the second score on a pass from Oliver near the end of the period. Keeling scored the tying goal for the Rangers unassisted at about 16 minutes of the third session. Overtime failed to produce a score. The summary:

BOSTON		RANGERS
Harris, Barry, Gainor, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Waite	
Weiland, Beattie, Chapman, c		
	c, Boucher, Murdock, Carrigan	
Clapper, Oliver, Galbraith, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Rodden	
Owen, Hitchman, ld	rd, Johnson	
Shore, Owen, Pratt, rd	ld, Jerwa	
Thompson, g	g, Roach	

Score—Boston 2, New York 2. Goals—Owen, Beattie, for Boston; F. Cook, Keeling, for New York. Assists—Oliver, for Boston. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York Americans climbed into third place over the idle Toronto Maple Leafs Dec. 21, by defeating Detroit 6 to 4. The match was a scoring duel between Frank Carson, the new wingman of the locals, and Lawrence Aurie, who has always been bothersome to the New York clubs. Each scored three goals, but the balance of the American forwards outplayed the visitors and tipped the scale in their favor.

Carson scored his first goal on a pass from Hughes, halfway through the first period, and scored again near the end of the session, with some help from Massecar. Aurie tied the score in the middle of the second session, first in combination with Frederickson, and soon afterward with Goodfellow getting the assist. But before the second period ended a long shot from McVeigh got past Dolson, to put the Americans ahead once more.

Carson's third goal was a gift, when Cooper, in blocking his shot, unintentionally poked the puck into the net. Burch to Patterson had previously scored, and Brydge to Burch came soon afterward for the sixth American score. Aurie made his third in the final minute, and Evans was also able to shoot one before the bell. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		DETROIT
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, lw		
	rw, Cooper, Aurie	
Burch, Himes, Hughes, McVeigh, c		
	c, Goodfellow, Hay, Fredrickson, Lewis	
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw		
	lw, Sorrell, McCabe, Lewis	
Ayres, Brydge, ld	rd, Noble, Evans	
Dutton, Simpson, rd	ld, Rockburn, McInenly	
Worters, g	g, Dolson	

Score—Americans 6, Detroit 4. Goals—Carson 3, McVeigh, Patterson, Burch for Americans; Aurie 3, Evans for Detroit. Assists—Hughes, Massecar, Burch, Brydge for Americans; Frederickson, Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—F. J. Ion and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 30m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Bethany 32, Phillips 19.
Brigham Young 34, Illinois Wesleyan 33.
C. C. of N. Y. 36, Dartmouth 30.
Central State 27, Westminster 26.
Columbia 31, Wesleyan 23.
Cornell 39, Rochester 21.
Creighton 22, Pittsburgh 18.
Kansas 40, Missouri 22 (exhibition).
Kansas State 34, Washburn 28.
Manhattan 39, Catholic 24.
Michigan 46, Pennsylvania 22.
Middlebury 30, Worcester P. I. 27.
Minnesota 39, Beloit 18.
New York 40, Toronto 14.
Northeastern 44, Clark 25.
Northwestern 31, Carleton 22.
Stevens Tech 20, Hamilton 15.
Syracuse 46, Western Reserve 28.
Tennessee 31, Union 23.
Utah 53, Colorado College 22.
Valparaiso 35, Concordia 22.
West Point 31, Harvard 27.

B. U. MATMEN ELECT BRACKETT

Donald H. Brackett '31 of East Milton, three-year mat veteran, has been elected to captain the wrestling team. This is the first season that wrestling has been recognized as a minor sport. Brackett has been performing brilliantly upon the mat with Terrier teams for two years. Last year he was runnerup in the final match of the New England amateur meet.

Chicago, Tulsa, Millers Triumph

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	8	0	4	33	16	16
Minneapolis	7	1	3	21	19	15
Tulsa	7	0	3	40	25	14
Duluth	5	0	6	19	22	10
Kansas City	2	0	4	9	13	4
Buffalo	1	1	4	10	20	3
St. Louis	0	0	5	10	29	0

RESULT DEC. 20

Minneapolis 3, Duluth 2.
Tulsa 8, St. Louis 3.

RESULT DEC. 21

Chicago 10, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—A third-period rally that netted two scores gave Minneapolis a 3-to-2 victory over Duluth here, Dec. 21. The visitors opened the scoring in the first period when Ade Johnson rushed Vern Turner and Redding took the puck away from Laurie Scott to score. Levine, in the nets for Minneapolis, played a brilliant game to prevent Duluth from scoring during the remainder of the first and second periods.

Duluth beat down the Miller defensive tactics in the third, however, to register twice and take the lead. Red Green converted Davis' pass into a score near the middle of the period, while Forslund rushed alone through the Miller team to give Duluth the lead. A belated rally, with Gordon and Riley attacking, saw Minneapolis overcome the lead and score the winning goal. Gordon scored on a pass from Johnson to tie, while Riley, unassisted, bore down on Turner to register shortly before the game ended. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Lessard, Redding, lw		
	rw, Forslund, Gibson, Whyte	
Riley, Johnson, c	c, Leswick, Scott	
Gordon, DePaul, Collins, rw		
	lw, Green, Merrill, Goodman	
Carbol, ld	rd, Davis	
Coutu, Oddson, rd	ld, Langlois, Bergl	
Levine, g	g, Turner	

Score—Minneapolis 3, Duluth 2. Goals—Redding, Gordon, Riley for Minneapolis; Green, Forslund for Duluth. Assists—Johnson 2 for Minneapolis; Davis for Duluth. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 30m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By a score of 10 to 1 the Chicago Shamrocks defeated the St. Louis Flyers in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium Dec. 21. Gordon Brydson, right wing, scored five goals for Chicago and took a leading part in the attacks which scored others. Hill scored the only goal for the visitors.

Brydson made the first goal unassisted after 6m. 7s. of the opening period. With three seconds remaining in the period Brydson started the triple play which was assisted by Dennenay and scored by Burns. To start the second period Hall scored for St. Louis in 34 seconds unassisted, and for a moment it looked like a close game. However, Brydson began scoring again in 6m. 18s., unassisted. Then Wiseman counted on a pass from Taylor at 7m. 13s. The goal making ended at 17m. 6s. when Dennenay scored on a pass from Brydson. Five goals were recorded in the third period, all on assists, and Brydson made the last three. The summary:

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS
Wiseman, Brydson, lw	rw, Hill, Cousins	
MacKenzie, Headley, Burns, c	c, Goyer, Breen	
Fuller, Dennenay, rw	lw, O'Neil, Acaster	
Mulligan, Burland, ld	rd, Cameron, Boileau	
Taylor, Burland, rd	ld, Clark, Goyer	
Timmins, Karakas, g	g, Kearney	

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 10, St. Louis Flyers 1. Goals—Brydson 5, Burns 2, Fuller, Wiseman and Dennenay for Chicago; Hill for St. Louis. Assists—Dennenay 3, Brydson 2, Taylor 2, Mulligan for Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referee—William O'Hara.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa went into first place in the American Hockey League championship race Dec. 20, when the Oilers defeated St. Louils, 8 to 3, at the Coliseum here, before 3000 fans. With this triumph the fast-skating Oklahomans put away their sticks until Dec. 25, when they open a two-game series with their old rivals, the Kansas City Pla-Mors, at Kansas City.

Erratic, but rallying to great heights of offensive strength when strength was needed most to score, the Tulsans drove the puck into the St. Louis goal past Fred Kearney, twice in the first period, five times in the second, and once more in the third. The Americans scored one goal in each period.

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Moffat, Metcalfe, Lafrance, lw		
	rw, Hill, Boileau	
Sheppard, Keats, c	c, Goyer, Acaster	
Wakeford, Marker, rw	lw, O'Neil, Cousins	
Williams, ld	rd, Breen, Moran	
Trapp, Hansen, rd	ld, Clark, Jamieson	

Score—Tulsa 8, St. Louis 3. Goals—Moffet 3, Sheppard 2, Wakeford, Keats, Hansen for Tulsa; Goyer, O'Neill, Moran for St. Louis. Assists—Trapp 2, Moffat, LaFrance, Hansen for Tulsa. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

RED SOX SIGN CREEDEN

BROCKTON, Mass.—Pat Creeden, former Boston College star athlete, has been signed by the Boston Red Sox it was announced on Dec. 20. Creeden has played with the Hyannis team of the Cape Cod League for several seasons, is an infielder and a hard hitter. He starred in baseball and football at B. C.

PHILBROOK SIGNS FOR TWO YEARS

RENO, Nev. (AP)—Football harmony was restored at the University of Nevada Dec. 20 when George W. Philbrook, mentor of the Nevada Wolf Pack for the last two years, was offered and accepted a contract to continue as coach two more years.

ONE REGULAR AT OKLAHOMA

Basketball Coach Is Working Hard to Develop a Passable Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—Working quietly yet zealously, Coach H. V. McDermott is employing every coaching device in his possession to develop a passably strong University of Oklahoma basketball squad despite the fact he has only one regular returning from his 1930 quintet, which lost all 10 of its Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association games.

Medium-heighted and medium-weighted, the Sooners of 1931 will resort to celerity of foot and nimbleness of hand, hoping that these weapons will let them keep pace with heavier, taller and more experienced opponents such as those who will play on the Kansas, Kansas State and Nebraska quintets.

To expedite this new style of play Coach McDermott is running Capt. L. B. Meyer '31, of El Reno, who played forward for the past two seasons, at guard this year, teaming him with the brilliant All-American high school guard of 1929, A. B. Beck '33, of Oklahoma City, outstanding sophomore on the squad.

Sight of Beck and Captain Meyer cutting their way through the front line of an enemy defense has been the lone thrilling feature of practice periods student spectators have enjoyed to date. Each of these fine players are superlative bounce, hook and lob passers, each can dribble well without having to watch the ball, and each is a ferocious defender of his own goal.

Trying for Forward Post

But beyond Beck and Meyer one does not need superlatives to describe the remaining material. Five men are striving each afternoon to outdo one another for the two forward positions. They are C. E. Grady Jr. '32, Oklahoma City; F. H. Roberts '31, Deer Creek; A. B. McDonald '32, El Reno; E. A. Anderson '33, Norman; and E. B. Anderson '33, also of Norman.

The first two named were substitutes last year but earned their "O." Grady is a fairly accurate shooter, Roberts has height and weight and guards and shoots reasonably well, McDonald is a 24-year old 180-pound grizzled veteran of the court who has been out of basketball for seven years, but is making a vigorous comeback, while the Anderson twins, a pair of 175-pound Swedish boys who shoot right to the mark, look like fine prospects.

Oklahoma is weak at center. Although Coach McDermott usually develops an outstanding man at this position (E. A. Waite '22, V. E. Holt '28 and C. E. Shearer '29, all three all-Conference choices) he has very little likely material this year.

A 6ft. 4in. 187-pound boy, O. O. Hatman '33, Tulsa, is being groomed for the post. So is P. R. Young '33, or Norman, although he is better at guard. But neither of them has Waite's steady shooting accuracy from any part of the floor inside center, nor Holt's rebound skill, passing efficacy and tigerish defensive ardor. Nor are they as mobile as were Waite and Holt, who were also big men.

Other Guard Candidates

Other players out for guard are J. A. Potts '33, Durant, a fair guarder and shot; W. J. Newblock '33, Norman, who is left-handed; J. A. Kirton '33, Amber, a tremendously willing little player; G. E. Jackson '33, Altus; E. L. Curnutt '33, Gould, and W. H. Kassick '33, Dacoma.

The team is placed at a bit of disadvantage by its schedule which calls for four of the first five Conference clashes to be played away from home. With a brand new team Coach McDermott would much prefer to play the early games on the home floor. The first Conference foe is Iowa State, which will be met at Ames, Ia., on Jan. 10.

The schedule:

Dec. 19—Texas at Austin; 20—Texas at Austin; 31—Southern Methodist University at Norman.
Jan. 1—Southern Methodist University at Norman; 5—Bethany College at Norman; 7—Oklahoma Aggies at Norman; *10—Iowa State at Ames; *13—Kansas at Lawrence; *17—Nebraska at Norman; *24—Kansas State at Manhattan; *26—Missouri at Columbia.
*Feb. 7—Kansas at Norman; *14—Missouri Norman; 17—Oklahoma Aggies at Stillwater; *21—Iowa State at Norman; 27—Washburn at Topeka; *28—Nebraska at Lincoln.
*March 3—Kansas State at Norman.

*Conference games.

A. A. Sector Breaks on Draft Question

CHICAGO (AP)—The battle line of the minor leagues thrown together as a stone wall in their struggle against the major leagues over the draft question, broke at a strategic point Dec. 20.

The break came in the American Association sector when a majority of that eight-club league voted to surrender to the demand of the majors by accepting the draft plan. It was the first break in the battle, which had threatened to disrupt all business relations between the big and small brothers of baseball.

President Thomas J. Hickey of the American Association, long one of the leading opposing leagues to the universal draft, said five clubs in the league had voted to accept the major league proposal on the subject, two had rejected it and another club was still to be heard from. The question of final acceptance or rejection was carried on by a mail vote.

"Naturally, the outcome of the mail vote means that the American Association will accept the draft proposal of the major leagues immediately," President Hickey said.

Under the terms of the proposal, the majors agree not to draft any player until he has had at least four years' experience in the minor leagues, except college players recruited directly from college, and to pay a minimum price of $7500 for each selected player.

The action of the American Association was regarded as a hard blow to the minors' battle. The circuit, one of the "big three" of the minors, along with the Pacific Coast and international leagues, has been one of the largest contributors of major league talent for years. Clubs belonging to the league are Louisville, Columbus, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Toledo, Kansas City and Indianapolis.

GIANTS PURCHASE SHEPPARD

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Roscoe Sheppard, right-handed pitcher, has been sold to the New York Giants, Tom Watkins, president of the Memphis Club, announced Dec. 20. The sale is optional and the price was not announced.

COLLEGE WRESTLING

Brooklyn P. I. 20, Temple 14.
Columbia 19, Syracuse 15.
M. I. T. 18, C. C. N. Y. 16.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Yale 3, Dartmouth 1.

RESULTS FAVORABLE WITH NEW GOLF BALL

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The new golf ball, the only one after Jan. 1, has won its first skirmish with the men who earn their living playing it. The revised larger and lighter ball was ruled standard equipment for the Pasadena open tournament and only pellets bearing the mark of 1931 were permitted. Results were favorable to the new model.

However, the final verdict from the professionals will not be returned until a tournament is played when the wind is blowing. The Pasadena tourney was played in calm weather.

The scoring showed no change as a result of the change in balls. There were about the normal number of birdies, just as few eagles, and the run of the mine pars as in days of yore, when the ball was smaller and heavier.

The usual division of opinion developed among the players. Some thought they could not putt as well as before and claims were made that the new ball was "rimming the cup" too much, but golfers seldom agree on any part of the game. The consensus was in favor of the oversize ball.

Anthony Manero, New York professional, stepped out with a par cracking final round Dec. 21 to take first money in the Pasadena $4000 open tourney.

The bronzed Italian turned in a consistent card of 73-71-74-69—287 for the 72 holes, to lead Mortie Dutra, of Long Beach, Calif., by two strokes, and win the first prize of $1000.

Dutra came to the final green with a 2, needing a putt for a tie. He required three strokes to sink the new ball. His score was less consistent with 76-69-71-73 for a 289.

Tied for third were Al Espinosa, of Chicago, and Herman Barron, of Port Chester, N. Y., with 290. Horton Smith of New York, who toured the course in 280 last year to win first place, was forced to be content with a 292 along with Walter Hagen, Detroit. They collected $112.50 each for their efforts. Dutra's share was $600. Espinosa and Barron received $375 each.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 101

THOMAS H. FILMORE
Detroit Falcons, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1927-28 season with the London Panthers in the Canadian Professional Hockey League. He was born at Thamesford, Ont., Can., on March 14, 1906. He is a righthand shot, weighs about 170 pounds and plays right wing. His record:

1923-23—Ingersoll Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1923-24—Ingersoll Intermediates, Ontario Hockey Association
1924-25—London Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1925-27—London Twelfth Battery Intermediates
1927-28—London, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-29—London-Detroit, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1929-30—Detroit Olympics, International Hockey League
1930-31—Detroit Falcons, National Hockey League

FORT HAMILTON TRIO WINS AT POLO, 15 TO 2

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The scene of the metropolitan circuit indoor polo championship was shifted to Brooklyn, Dec. 22, with the encounter between the Fort Hamilton team of that borough and the Squadron C trio, as the former 101st Cavalry is now designated. This game, played without handicap, resulted in a rather easy victory for the Fort Hamilton team, with Lieut. J. G. Van Houten as the star, by a score of 15 to 2.

METROPOLITAN INDOOR POLO CIRCUIT CHAMPIONSHIP

FORT HAMILTON		SQUADRON C
No. 1—Lieut. J. G. Van Houten		M. Kornblum
2—Lieut. J. G. Scott		J. F. Wallace
3—Capt. D. M. Scott		John Singer

Score—Fort Hamilton 15; Squadron C 2.

Goals—Van Houten 8, J. Scott 5, D. Scott 2, pony for Fort Hamilton; Kornblum, Wallace for Squadron C. Foule—Van Houten, D. Scott against Fort Hamilton. Referee—Warren Backman. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

MINERALITES WIN TOURNEY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Mineralites of Chicago blasted their way to first place in the five-man event in the final day's shoot of the annual central states bowling tournament Dec. 21. Their 3069 score ousted the Wooster Lambert squad of St. Louis, which had held the lead since the first weekend of the tournament on 3009. The Mineralites scored games of 993, 968 and 1100.

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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St. 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd. 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 52 Petty Cury.
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DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchre Gate.
DUBLIN: 30 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 135 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St. 45 London Rd. 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham St. 22/24 Oldham St. 55 Market St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St. 8 Westgate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St. 8 & 9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate. 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor. 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 97½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West. 9-4 Fawcett St
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.

ARSENAL CLUB LOSES AT HOME

Wednesday Club Also Loses Leaving the Relative Positions Unchanged

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Arsenal	12	5	2	54	29	29
Sheffield Wednesday	12	5	3	58	31	29
Derby County	10	6	4	51	34	26
Portsmouth Town	9	7	4	47	35	25
Aston Villa	10	5	5	55	44	25
West Ham United	10	5	5	47	39	25
Huddersfield Town	7	7	6	50	39	21
Chelsea	8	4	8	35	35	20
Manchester City	8	4	8	33	34	20
Middlesbrough	8	4	8	41	44	20
Leicester City	9	2	9	43	51	20
Liverpool	8	3	8	45	44	19
Blackburn Rovers	8	3	9	47	43	19
Sheffield United	6	7	7	38	39	19
Birmingham	6	7	7	33	37	19
Sunderland	6	6	8	45	52	18
Newcastle	7	3	10	41	49	17
Grimsby Town	5	1	11	33	33	15
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	10	27	38	15
Blackpool	5	5	10	35	63	15
Leeds United	6	2	12	44	46	14
Manchester United	2	2	16	25	68	6

SECOND DIVISION

Everton	14	3	3	59	31	31
West Bromwich A.	12	3	5	44	24	27
Tottenham Hotspur	12	2	6	52	25	26
Preston North End	11	4	5	53	31	26
Wolverhampton W.	13	0	7	50	31	26
Burnley	10	5	5	47	41	25
Port Vale Athletic	11	2	7	40	32	24
Bury	10	2	8	43	39	22
Stocke	9	4	7	30	34	22
Bradford	9	3	8	50	38	21
Southampton	8	5	7	30	24	21
Oldham Athletic	8	3	9	31	37	19
Swansea Town	7	5	8	29	37	19
Bradford City	6	4	10	28	38	16
Charlton Athletic	6	4	10	30	42	16
Bristol City	6	4	10	24	44	16
Notts Forest	4	7	9	39	47	15
Plymouth Argyle	6	3	11	28	39	15
Barnsley	5	5	9	19	33	15
Millwall Athletics	6	2	12	39	49	14
Cardiff City	5	4	12	33	48	14
Reading	4	2	14	24	58	10

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Lincoln City	13	3	3	46	22	29
Chesterfield	11	4	4	45	28	26
Stockport County	12	2	5	43	28	26
Tranmere Rovers	12	2	5	54	38	26
Wrexham	10	4	5	47	29	24
Hull	10	4	5	42	30	24
Carlisle United	11	1	6	46	26	23
Wigan Borough	11	1	6	39	32	23
Southport	8	2	8	31	33	18
Gateshead	6	6	6	28	30	18
Darlington	7	3	9	37	30	17
Rotherham United	6	5	8	40	42	17
Accrington Stanley	7	3	10	38	60	17
Doncaster Rovers	6	4	8	34	27	16
Halifax Town	6	4	8	25	36	16
York City	7	1	10	35	41	15
Rochdale	6	2	10	38	50	14
Barrow	5	4	11	24	44	14
Hartlepools United	4	1	11	35	40	13
New Brighton	5	3	11	23	41	13
Crewe Alexandra	6	0	13	28	52	12
Nelson	3	3	12	22	41	9

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Notts County	13	6	1	53	22	32
Northampton	11	5	3	33	15	27
South End	12	2	6	34	29	26
Crystal Palace	10	5	4	56	34	25
Brighton and Hove	8	7	4	25	22	23
Fulham Town	9	4	6	34	35	22
Brentford	9	4	7	43	35	22
Swindon Town	10	2	8	41	38	22
Torquay United	9	2	9	44	50	20
Coventry City	8	3	7	42	31	19
Bournemouth	7	5	8	33	39	19
Clapton Orient	7	4	7	33	31	18
Queen's Pk. Rangers	8	2	9	46	36	18
Bristol Rovers	7	4	9	35	47	18
Gillingham	5	7	7	32	30	17
Exeter	6	5	8	34	43	17
Watford	7	2	10	35	38	16
Luton Town	5	5	9	24	33	15
Walsall	4	4	10	34	47	12
Norwich City	4	4	11	23	37	12
Thames	5	2	12	21	48	12
Newport County	4	2	13	36	61	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	14	3	2	55	16	31
Celtic	13	4	1	56	20	30
Hamilton Acads.	12	3	6	39	22	27
Partick Thistle	12	2	5	45	24	26
Motherwell	10	6	3	47	29	26
Dundee	11	3	5	43	28	25
Heart of Midloth'n.	11	2	7	56	35	24
Cowdenbeath	10	3	7	32	32	23
Aberdeen	10	1	10	42	36	21
St. Mirren	8	4	7	28	27	20
Greenock Morton	8	3	8	38	45	19
Airdrieonians	8	3	9	31	43	19
Kilmarnock	8	2	10	32	35	18
Queen's Park	6	4	9	34	37	16
Clyde	5	4	11	33	44	14
Falkirk	6	2	12	40	55	14
Leith	4	5	11	23	48	13
Hibernian	5	2	13	31	50	12
Ayr United	1	7	11	23	49	9
East Fife	1	3	16	24	71	5

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Arsenal Club, which always manages somehow to be "in the news," is there today because on Dec. 20 it was defeated on its own grounds for the first time this season. The seriousness of this, however, is mitigated by the fact that Sheffield Wednesday, champion of the English League, also was unexpectedly beaten, so the relative positions of the chief contenders for top place in the first division remain unaltered. As a matter of fact, it was somewhat of a poor day for the teams in the upper half of the standing, and only one in the first eight, Derby County, managed to win.

Arsenal's overthrow was brought about by Newcastle, and Sheffield Wednesday's by Blackburn Rovers. In the second division, Everton is still leading comfortably, while West Bromwich has jumped back again to second place. Everton's success over Southampton was greatly due to the fine play of W. R. Dean, who has averaged a goal per match in the league this season and Dec. 20 nodded the ball into the net twice. It seems that if anything prevets Dean from scoring with his feet, he just scores with his head.

Notts County, defeated in the middle of last week for the first time since the campaign opened, is still sitting at the summit of the southern section of the third division. Lincoln City is doing the same in the northern competition of the same division, which produced a remarkably high number of goals Dec. 20.

The top score of the day in the English league was 7 by Queen's Park Rangers in the southern section of Division 3 and this total was equaled "across the border" by certain other Rangers—to wit: those of Glasgow, who are leading their great rivals Celtic in a close race in the first division of the Scottish league.

Sheiks Win Three Straight Contests

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Oakland Sheiks	8	0	3	31	11	16
Los Angeles	4	2	2	18	10	10
S. F. Tigers	4	1	4	16	19	9
Oakland Checkers	2	2	5	16	26	6
S. F. Blackhawks	2	1	7	10	23	5

RESULT DEC 13

Sheiks 8, Checkers 3.

RESULT DEC. 15

Tigers 2, Checkers 1.

RESULT DEC. 16

Sheiks 2, Black Hawks 1.

RESULTS DEC. 18

Los Angeles 3, Checkers 9.
Sheiks 3, Black Hawks 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The Champion Sheiks of Oakland registered the largest score of the season Dec. 13, defeating the Checkers of the same city 8 to 3. Nichols, J. Bond and Daily scored for the losers. Two goals each were shot for the Sheiks by George Bond, Harper, Collins and Dafoe.

Goals by McGregor and Cummings, the latter with Vancouver of the Pacific Coast Hockey League last season, served to defeat Oakland's Checkers Dec. 15, at Oakland. It was a well-played match and the Tigers were not determined the winner until the final two minutes, a goal by Berge Irving, manager of the Checkers, having tied the score early in the opening period.

Oakland Sheiks added to their lead in the California Hockey League race Dec. 16, defeating San Francisco Blackhawks, 2 to 1. A double assist enabled George Bond to score in the opening period. The veteran "Smoky" Harris evened the score for San Francisco by converting a pass from Farrow. The game was won for the Sheiks by Huffman's goal on a pass by Collins. Huffman played last year with Portland and was sold to San Francisco Tigers, and later secured by the Sheiks.

On Dec. 18 the Oakland Checkers made their initial appearance at Los Angeles and played smart hockey, but were defeated by a 3-to-0 score. They staged a constant attack but could not net the puck. Filkin from Dan Carrigan opened the scoring for the Millionaires, the latter player getting the other goals on solo attacks. McDonald replaced Manager Tom Carrigan of the home team in the nets. Carrigan missed the first match since he joined the professional ranks five years ago.

Black Hawks of San Francisco dropped another game to Oakland Sheiks at the forners' home ice Dec. 18. It was another shutout, 3 to 0. Capt. Phil Stevens twice and George Bond were the scorers. The play of "Smokey" Harris was outstanding again for the Hawks.

BILL CARSON RELEASED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Manager Roy Brothers of the London Tecumsehs Dec. 20 announced the release of Dr. William "Bill" Carson, former popular National League center ice star with Toronto and Boston Bruins. Carson voluntarily retired after failing in an attempted comeback. He was used sparingly by Tecumsehs during his stay. With the addition of Earl Miller and Stewart Adams, left wingers, of the Chicago Black Hawks, to the London club under loan, Manager Brothers released Roy Quesnelle. Brothers now has four players on his roster who started the season in the National League. They are Harry Connor and Eric Pettinger of the Ottawa Senators and Miller and Adams of Chicago. Leroy Goldsworthy and Leo Quenneville, formerly of New York Rangers, joined the Tecumsehs at the start of the season.

WOLF TURNS THE TABLES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, turned the tables on his predecessor, Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, in the final round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament Dec. 20 for his defeat at the hands of the latter in the fall scratch tournament. Playing a brand of squash that has seldom been improved on, Wolf defeated Haines by a score of 15—2, 9—15, 15—9, 17—14. Only for a brief period in the latter half of the second game, and an equally brief session in the final game, did Haines show any superiority of stroke over the Winged Foot star, and both times Wolf shifted his style of game a bit, and soon stemmed the tide.

PRINCE OLAV MAY VISIT GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Crown Prince Olav of Norway, himself an enthusiastic winter sportsman, may visit the third Olympic Winter Games to be held at Lake Placid in February, 1932, coming as a good-will ambassador of Norway, according to a cable received by the third Olympic Winter Games committee here. The cable advice came from Bjorn Blix, International Secretary of the Games, following an audience granted him by Crown Prince Olav in Oslo. Mr. Blix is now visiting the major capitals of Europe, aiding European groups in making arrangements for the winter Olympics.

Butler Sees Way to Help College Sport

NEW YORK (AP)—Endowment of college athletics by alumni in order to end the influence of gate receipts is proposed by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his annual report, published Dec. 22. He also proposes "an academic league of nations" with jurisdiction over college sport.

"The abuses of intercollegiate athletics are many and various," says the report, "and it is exceedingly difficult to bring about their remedy. So obsessed are many alumni with a passion for victory at all costs that they are quite willing to shut their eyes to very discreditable happenings which reflect sadly upon their own colleges in a way which no series of victories on the athletic field can possibly overcome.

"The enormous cost of these intercollegiate football contests and the still more enormous revenues which are produced by them, if a team or a particular institution gains a reputation for success, are a constant and justifiable source of academic as well as public criticism.

Those institutions whose administrative authorities stand up straight, and even lean over backward, in the matter of conditions of admission and standards of scholarship in colleges are punished on the playing field when those who represent them come in contest with athletic teams constituted of very different material from theirs.

"Perhaps what is needed is an academic league of nations to take jurisdiction over this entire field of endeavor and to preserve what is excellent while shutting out what is unbecoming and unworthy.

"Perhaps the one satisfactory and permanent solution of these problems is that athletic sports, being a well-recognized part of undergraduate life and undergraduate training, should be suitably and adequately endowed by the alumni. Were this done, it would then be possible at one stroke to bring to an end the importance and influence of gate receipts and put baseball and football, for example, on the same excellent plane that rowing has long occupied. Until something of this sort is done, Columbia must remain one of those colleges which pays the penalty, if penalty it be, of insisting upon the primacy of intellectual ideals and intellectual accomplishments."

CHICAGO (AP)—Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics of the Western Conference, declined to be enthused over the proposal of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose annual report recommends the establishment of an athletic "League of Nations."

"We have rules and organizations enough," Major Griffith said. "If we live up to present regulations everything would be all right. I do not think there is any need for drastic rules as far as football is concerned. In the majority of colleges conditions are not perfect, but I don't know of any social, economic or political institution in America which is perfect."

Philadelphia and Springfield Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	10	0	0	48	19	20
Providence	7	2	2	37	21	16
New Haven	4	1	9	22	46	9
Boston	4	0	9	35	39	8
Philadelphia	3	1	8	20	37	7

RESULT DEC. 20

Springfield 3, Boston 1.

RESULT DEC. 21

Philadelphia 5, New Haven 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Philadelphia Arrows defeated the New Haven Eagles here Dec. 21 by the score of 5 to 3. The crowd of 900 was the smallest this season. The first period found the Eagles outskating the Arrows and peppering Goalie Roberts with many shots. After 24 seconds Kuhn took a pass from Convey for the lone goal of the period. The spare combination of Keating, Kuhn and Convey played fast and smart hockey but were unable to score further due to the excellent defense work by Coulter and Nichols.

Mike Neville, sent to the Eagles by the New York Americans, played as spare center without any brilliancy. The second period showed the Arrows to a better advantage and they had the puck most of the period and kept Forbes bounding about the net. After five minutes of playing Garrett passed to Conrey to tie the score. New Haven then took the lead on a score by Keating who received a pass from Convey in front of the net and beat Roberts. This score was made while Coulter and King were in the penalty box. The score was again tied as Andrews took a pass from King, drew Forbes out of the net and pushed the puck past him.

The third period was the fastest exhibited here for a long time, New Haven playing five men down the ice with Forbes alone on the defense. Philadelphia scored three goals in this period, while New Haven made one. Nichols received two penalties in this period, making his total for the night four.

Speyer, who played throughout the game, and Jeremiah were the stars for New Haven, while Andrews, Nichols and King played well for Philadelphia. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Conroy, Bradley, King, Hudson, lw	
	rw, Boucher, Kuhn
Andrews, Anderson, c	
	c, Burmister, Convey, Neville, Keating
Bradley Garrett, Buckles, rw	
	lw, Chouinard, Convey, Neville
Nichols, Elliott, ld	
	rd, Jeremiah, Pringle, Radley
Coulter, Bradley, rd	ld, Speyer
Roberts, g	g, Forbes

Score—Philadelphia 5, New Haven 3. Goals—Conroy, Andrews, Nichols, Garrett, King for Philadelphia; Convey, Keating, Jeremiah for New Haven. Assists—Garrett, King, Anderson, Bradley, Conroy, Coulter for Philadelphia; Convey 3 for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield Indians won their tenth consecutive Canadian-American Hockey League game at West Side Arena here Dec. 20, defeating the Boston Tigers by a 3-to-1 score. Springfield was playing for the first time without the services of Jack Beattie and Joe Jerwa, who are now members of the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers, respectively. The local club missed Beattie's excellent center performance, although Wilfred Starr was fairly impressive teamed with the speed wingmen, Dillon and Heximer.

Springfield moved away to a two-goal lead in the first period, Heximer and Starr scoring unassisted. Foster caged the only Boston goal early in the second period and Dillon scored a third and final Springfield goal two minutes later. There was no scoring in the third period, Moore in goal for the locals making a number of fine saves. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	BOSTON
Benson, Heximer, lw	
	rw, Boyd, Taylor, Conacher
Maracle, Grant, Starr, c	c, Burke, Runge
Sunders, Dillon, rw	lw, Loucks, McNeil
Callighen, Heller, ld	rd, Foster, Brander
Siebert, Heller, rd	ld, Mackey
Moore, g	g, Lacroix

Score—Springfield 3, Boston 1. Goals—Heximer, Starr, Dillon for Springfield; Foster for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

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FIGURE SKATING DATES ANNOUNCED

Next March figure skating stars will gather at the Boston Arena to compete in the United States championship to be held there on the twentieth and twenty-first, according to an announcement of the competitions and rules committee of the United States Figure Skating Association.

The dates for the contests were set in accordance with the request of the executive committee, so that the present United States champions, who will compete in the world championships at Berlin, scheduled for Feb. 28 and March 1, will have time to return to defend their titles.

Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., and Radcliffe College, women's champion, and Roger F. Turner of Milton, Mass., men's champion, are both members of the Skating Club of Boston.

Miss Vinson has sailed for Europe and is planning to devote most of her time in practicing at various European rinks. Turner, on the other hand, will not leave until late in January or early in February, and is depending on practice periods in his own country before departure abroad for his preliminary training for the big event.

GRADES OF ILLINOIS LETTERMEN HIGHEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Although finishing third in the Western Conference meet this fall, the University of Illinois cross-country team came through first in another race when it was announced here Dec. 19 that the grades of the six lettermen ranked higher than those of any other Illinois team in history.

The grades of the harrier lettermen ranked above a 4.2 average, with 4 being equivalent to "B," the second highest grade. The retiring captain, P. B. Evans '31 led the team with a 4.93 average of six semesters in the university.

R. D. Woolsey '33, has been named the leader for the 1931 cross-country team, which Coach H. L. Gill believes will be stronger than the 1930 edition.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	11	0	4	35	30	22
Windsor	8	2	5	41	35	18
Cleveland	7	3	5	47	41	17
Detroit	7	1	6	31	28	15
London	5	2	7	34	29	12
Pittsburgh	4	3	7	32	47	11
Syracuse	4	1	10	37	45	9

RESULTS DEC. 20

Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.
Cleveland 7, Pitsburgh 3.

RESULTS DEC. 21

Cleveland 6, Syracuse 4.
Detroit 4, London 1.

DETROIT DEFEATS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—London Tecumsehs failed in their third attempt to gain a decision over Detroit Olympics in an International Hockey League game, losing here Dec. 21 4 to 1.

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HARVARD TOPS THE FIRST DIVISION

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB STANDING

CLASS A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard University	9	1	.900
Newton Centre S. T. C.	3	2	.600
Harvard Club	5	5	.500
Union Boat Club	3	12	.143

Harvard University scored a 5-to-0 victory over the Union Boat Club team in the only Class A match played over the week-end in the interclub race of the Masachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Last week Harvard University and University Club of Boston were in a tie for the leading honors, but since the Boston club has dropped out of the league, Harvard University assumes a commanding lead.

A feature of the match was the victory of A. C. Ingraham of Harvard over W. F. Howe, Union B. C., runner-up in last year's Massachusetts state championship, in straight games, 15—8, 15—5, 15—11.

GETS PROFESSIONAL GRANT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Secretary Samuel Fletcher of the American Soccer League announced Dec. 22 that the United States Football Association has provisionally granted the application of the Boston Celtic Soccer Club to become a member of the American League. The application of the Celtic club, which will have Brookline Field as its home pitch, will be acted upon finally by a meeting of the national commission of the United States Football Association in Detroit Dec. 28.

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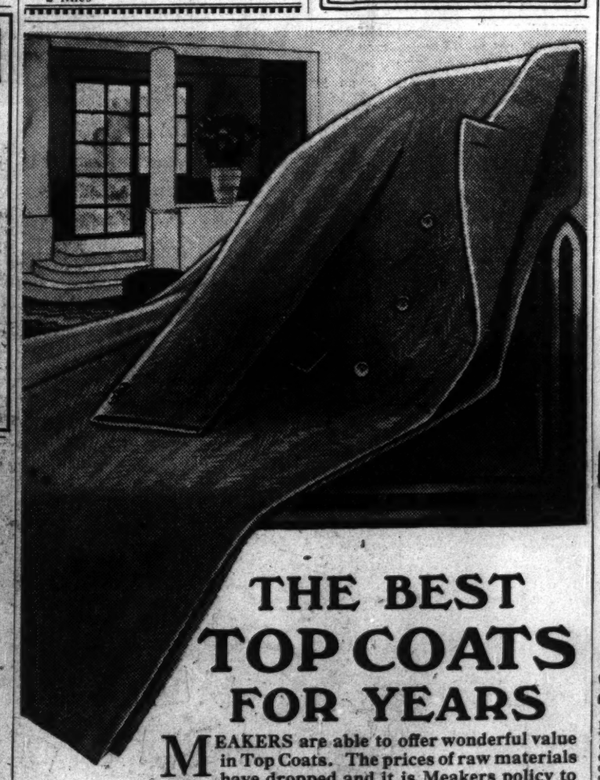

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Dining Room's Christmas Secret

A Story of the Little Red House

By JESSIE DODD

"I DON'T see where I come in on all these Christmas secrets," thought the Dining Room of the Little Red House, being tempted to feel just a little bit sorry for himself, though he really knew better. But you see the Little Red House was just bursting with secrets and not one of them was hidden in the Dining Room, which did seem a bit hard.

There was a wonderful Christmas pudding hidden in the kitchen, and there were all sorts of secrets hidden in the bedroom drawers, and Daddy Darling had a large secret hidden in the woodshed, and Rufus Darling had a wee secret hidden in the cellar, and there were secrets behind the books on the sitting-room shelves, and even a secret inside the piano in the parlor.

But the biggest secret of all seemed to be in Nancy Darling's wee back bedroom, for the door had been kept shut for days and days, and nobody but Mary Darling and Nancy Darling was allowed to go in or even peek.

"Come, come," said the Little Red House to his Dining Room, "I have a feeling in my timbers that this is going to be the very best Christmas that we have ever known. The Darlings are doing so much for me that I want every room to be bright and cheery."

So the Dining Room squared his shoulders and drew a big breath of sunshine through his south windows and tried his very best. But he couldn't help noticing that the Darlings seemed to be slighting him. Mary and Nancy were quite hasty and careless at setting the table, and for three nights running the family had hurried through dinner with no proper dessert. They never lingered at the table to chat and laugh, but hustled off to the kitchen as fast as possible to get the dishes done.

Yet the Darlings were so extra gay, and the Little Red House was so extra glad, that the Dining Room kept remembering that he was really a part of it all, and he determined not to let anyone know that he was feeling left out.

Christmas Eve

At last came Christmas eve. All the secrets, carefully wrapped in bright paper, were carried into the parlor, and such bustle and jollity the Little Red House had never known. The Dining Room listened eagerly and wondered what it could all be about. Then he heard the door of Nancy Darling's wee back bedroom give a final slam, and Mary and Nancy came stumping down the stairs. He could tell by the sound that they were carrying something heavy. But they did not turn into the parlor. They came stamping right into the Dining Room carrying a large box between them. When they had set the box on a chair, they carefully closed all his doors. As she shut the sitting room door, Nancy Darling called through the last little crack, "Now remember, nobody is to come in or even peek."

The Dining Room held his breath with excitement. Was he to have a secret at last?

The two girls set to work in earnest. The Dining Room had never seen them so intent. They didn't even sing, but they did do a great deal of smiling and chuckling. First they laid the very best damask tablecloth. Then all down the center of the long table they spread large sheets of heavy white paper. Over the paper they sprinkled a great quantity of coarse salt and over the salt they springled sugar.

"Dear me!" thought the Dining Room. "This is a most peculiar breakfast!"

Wee Fir Trees

Nancy Darling dashed to the woodshed and brought in a basketful of stones from Daddy Darling's rock pile. Some were rather large and some were quite tiny and she arranged them in odd clumps and piles on the salt and sugar. (The Dining Room had never been so curious in all his life.) Out from the big box Mary Darling lifted five wee fir trees which they had brought from Green's nursery that afternoon. When the trees were propped up among the rocks with the roots showing here and there, they looked quite as if they had grown on the table.

"Ah, I see," said the Dining Room, "the salt and sugar are not to be eaten. They are snow!"

Mary and Nancy opened a package of artificial snow, which they sprinkled lightly over the trees and rocks. They could not let the salt touch the branches or roots, for they wanted the trees to grow in the yard when Christmas was over.

Two little deer from the 10-cent store stood under the trees. By this time the smiles and chuckles were turning into real laughter. Out from the big box came a tiny sled made of heavy cardboard. A piece of twine was the rope for pulling it. A small stick, sawed smooth at each end, looked like a great log tied to the sled by more twine. Nancy Darling carefully drew the sled in a graceful curve through the woods to make tracks in the snow, stopping just where they wanted the sled to stand.

The Dining Room opened his eyes wider than ever. Down the roadway came three little men making tracks in the snow. They were only three or four inches high, but, oh, what gay costumes they wore! Striped tights, and bright capes swinging jauntily from their shoulders, and rakish Robin Hood hats with long, curving quills. (The quills were only slivers of flannel cut the shape of feathers.)

Mary and Nancy had made the costumes themselves. They had read in their history books about bringing in the yule log. There was a picture which showed how the men were dressed. The girls had used odd scraps of French flannel which Mother Darling was keeping for patchwork quilts. (Nancy Darling did not like to sew, but she did like to see the little men turning out just like the picture, so with Mary's help she had worked quite eagerly.)

Two little men pulled the sled and the third one pushed. Three more little men came out of the big box. One stood on a high rock and pointed out the path. One tramped on ahead of the sled, and one brought up the rear.

"What in the world are those girls giggling about?" came Daddy Darling's voice from the sitting room.

"Don't you peek," called Mary and Nancy together.

The Dining Room held his doors tightly shut so that no one could peek.

How carefully Mary and Nancy set the table with the best china and all the silver laid just so. Then with a great deal more chuckling and laughing they prepared the grapefruit and got everything in readiness for breakfast.

Bed-Time

"Come, children," called Mother Darling. "It's very late and we should all be in bed. Now remember, the rule is that no one must make a sound till the alarm clock rings at six."

At last the Little Red House was very still. Even the parlor had gone to sleep, knowing that his secrets were safe until morning. But the Dining Room was so thrilled that he couldn't stop looking at his beautiful secret. Before he was aware that it was anywhere near morning the alarm clock startled him.

"Merry Christmas!" shouted Rufus Darling.

"Merry Christmas!" echoed Ann Darling.

"Merry Christmas!" called Daddy Darling and Mother Darling and Mary Darling and Nancy Darling all at once. (Baby Dolly Darling was still asleep.)

The Darlings were always racing at one thing or another, but the biggest race of all was on Christmas morning to see who would be dressed first. No one could go to the parlor till all were ready. They gathered in the hall upstairs and waited, Mother Darling carrying Baby Dolly Darling, now wide awake. While they waited the Little Red House heard the loveliest sound that he had ever known. Very soft and far away, yet it was coming from the hall upstairs. Gentle childish voices singing something very hushed and beautiful.

Holy night, peaceful night,
All is dark save the light
Yonder where they sweet vigils keep
O'er the Babe, who in silent sleep
Rests in heavenly peace,
Rests in heavenly peace.

Mother Darling's lips were moving, but she was not singing, and she was holding Baby Dolly Darling very tight.

The Little Red House had never known that Christmas was like this.

Silent night, holy night,
Darkness flies, ALL IS LIGHT.
Shepherds hear the angels sing,
Hallelujah! Hail the King!
JESUS CHRIST IS HERE!
Jesus Christ is here.

The singing had grown loud and glad and Daddy Darling's deep bass voice had joined in from the library-bedroom below.

God rest ye, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,

sang Daddy Darling crisply as he tramped up the stairs.

Remember Christ, our saviour,
Was born on Christmas day,

chimed in all the little Darlings.

By the end of the first verse the procession was formed. First Ann and Rufus, then Nancy and Mary, Mother Darling with Baby Dolly Darling and Daddy Darling. They marched quite solemnly (though they were not feeling the least bit solemn), because the song for marching down the stairs was very stately.

"Draw nigh, draw night, Emmanuel"—

The Dining Room took one excited look at his secret to see if it was all right—but the procession turned into the parlor.

"Well I don't mind," chuckled the Dining Room, "if all the other secrets do come first. Mine is the biggest one of all so I'll keep it till the last."

Instead of bursting with secrets, the Little Red House was now bursting with laughter and gladness. After what seemed to the Dining Room a very long while, Mary and Nancy came creeping cautiously through the smallest possible crack in the Dining Room door. How they did hustle to prepare the breakfast. The Dining Room could hardly wait.

At last the doors were thrown open.

"Oh look, look!" shouted Rufus Darling.

Ann Darling just looked and gasped. She had never seen anything so wonderful.

Baby Dolly Darling pointed one finger at the little men and cooed excitedly.

Daddy Darling put his arm around Mother Darling's waist and held her very close for a minute (maybe because they had to sit so far apart, one at each end of the long table).

Mary Darling stood on one toe and beamed.

Nancy Darling stood on one toe and beamed, too.

It was quite a while before all had found their places at the table for they had to march around to see the picture from all sides and admire the little men and the sled with the yule-log and the wee fir trees and the tiny deer and the glistening snow. But when everybody had found the right chair to stand behind, all at once, just as though they had rehearsed it (but they hadn't) all the Darlings began to sing.

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,"—

The Little Red House was so glad that when nobody was looking he dashed a tear from one eye. "I never knew" said he, "that Christmas is so beautiful."

"Well it just goes to show," mused the Dining Room when the day was over, "it just goes to show that it's always foolish to feel sorry for yourself, because you never knew what lovely thing is just getting ready to happen."

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the door of Nancy Darling's wee back bedroom, as it swung gently in the night breeze. "And there's one thing certain," continued the Dining Room, "I would rather be the Dining Room than any other room in the Little Red House.

The Dining-Room Held His Breath With Excitement. Was He to Have a Secret at Last?

The Magnifying Glass

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

V

AFTER a good rest the Magnifying Glass and the Paper Cutter were eager to get to work again; and the latter had several pages cut and ready to turn by the next time Alice climbed up in the big chair.

"What are you going to show me today?" she asked eagerly.

"Hasn't a big girl like you found out anything by herself?" asked the Glass. He was a contrary creature.

"Yes, I have," answered Alice triumphantly. "I went out into the garden yesterday and what do you suppose I saw?"

"What?"

"Some ants eating a pear that had fallen down on the ground."

"How do you suppose they bit into the thick skin with their little mouths?" asked the Glass.

"I don't know," answered Alice, disappointed that he was not more surprised and interested.

"Look," said the Glass, making a round "O" of his mouth."

There on the page was a big juicy pair, very much like the one Alice had seen with ants running over it, but without one break in its smooth yellow skin.

Suddenly there came a swift flash from somewhere, and a wasp lighted on the pear, and with a quick puncture of his sting he pierced the skin in several places, and drank his fill of the sweet juice.

Then just as quickly as he had appeared, he flew away, and the little ants ran to the holes he had made, and sucked the juice from them.

Those that were not quick enough to reach the holes, drank the juice that ran down over the skin.

A Bunch of Grapes

The next page showed a bunch of grapes which had also had a visit from a wasp, followed by the ants.

As Alice watched, some of the blue purple skins were sucked quite dry, and hung like little empty sacks on the vines.

"Ants are hungry creatures, aren't they?" exclaimed the little girl.

"Yes," answered the Glass. "And what's more, they have a very sweet tooth. Some are even called honey ants."

"I thought honey belonged to bees."

"Speaking of bees—" began the Magnifying Glass; and then he waited until the Paper Cutter had turned to an entirely new chapter upon this very subject.

"Here we have one of the greatest marvels of all time," said the Glass in his most pompous tone.

"I don't understand what you mean."

"The pages that we're going to look at now, tell about one of the most wonderful things that we can see," said the Glass more simply, "and that is—the activity of bees."

A Queer-Looking Object

The picture was one of the inside of a square box; and at the top, suspended from the ceiling, hung a queer-looking object.

"What is it? What is it? cried Alice, peering at the sight.

Magnifying Glass wriggled again to put himself in just the proper place.

"Why—why—they're a cluster of bees all hanging together!"

"Yes; and working toether. They know how to do this even better than the ants. But what do you think they are doing? Think for yourself and tell me."

Magnifying Glass had heard Alice's Father say these last words, and he liked to repeat them, they sounded so grand and important.

"I—I don't know," faltered Alice. She wasn't very old you know—only six. "But they seem to be hanging together to keep from falling down."

"Wait until tomorrow, and I'll tell you all about it," said the Glass, who liked to tease.

[To be continued next Monday]

A Christmas Snowball Party

How would you like to have a snow man distribute your presents, if you are not to have a tree? For a snowball party all gifts are to be wrapped in cotton and made to look as round as possible.

When the long-expected hour has come, with a great jingling of bells the door will fly open and a fluff of confetti will be thrown in. Then two people, preferably children, with chiming bells prance into the room. They will draw a large sled on which is a heap made of the smaller presents. Behind the heap of gifts there will be seen a snow man, made up of the larger gifts, also cotton wrapped, and shaped into the proper forms. About three bundles will make each leg, a larger one will be the body, and so on. The bundles may be fastened to the sled, and also caught together with a little glue, or they may be sewed or pinned to make the form of the snow man more secure. He will wear a rakish silk hat, and have outlandish features traced with charcoal or paint.

The small packages are then tossed indiscriminately to the guests, who will in turn throw them to the proper persons, according to the inscriptions on them. Finally the snow man will be dismembered, and these packages also tossed to their owners.

Have You Read?

Kees, by Marian King. Illustrated in color by Elisabeth Enright. (Harper Brothers, N. Y. $2.50).

Kees is the most delightful little boy. He is a very real little boy who lives in Holland, that glamorous country with dikes and canals, windmills and tulip fields, wooden shoes, splendid opportunities for skating and swimming, broad skirts and breeches, and quaint costumes and customs. Kees has a pet duck, Klientje, who is just as much alive as Kees is. Klientje is just as much an important character in the story as Kees. The two go fishing together, and the duck catches his share of the fish. Both have many adventures in the brave, picturesque, romantic little country of Holland.

The book will be specially enjoyed by readers from six to ten years of age. The smaller ones will enjoy the gay pictures, for there are 70 of them, delightfully colored. The older ones will enjoy the adventures of Kees and Klientje, and will feel that they have visited the old windmill, helped to make the round red cheeses, skated on the frozen canals, and taken part in the Pet Cornival and the iceboat races. The story has all the flavor of an inside picture of Holland, and the gay pictures make the story come true.

Snowflakes

See the flakes of snow blow around,
Falling softly on the ground.
Some of them fall on my face,
Little bits of dainty lace.
Then they melt, Oh! Oh! Just see
Little drops of rain on me!

KATHERINE BOYD SCHWIN.

John Visits a Pottery

"WHAT do you want to do today, John?" his father asked, knowing full well what the answer would be. And sure enough it was the same reply as he had received each day since they had arrived in the West Country English village in which they were staying: "Oh, do let's go and see the bricks made again!"

Neither John nor his father had ever thought about bricks as being anything but rather plain, uninteresting things, though necessary for building houses, until they had been invited to go over a pottery and see them in the making, and since that day they had discovered that, however dull a grown-up brick may look, its life is full of exciting experiences from its babyhood upward.

The first day they spent in the clay quarries, where the bricks are "born," so to speak, and John had actually been allowed to ride on the single-track railway in the small trucks which ran on a pulley down the sloping sides of the quarry and returned full of clay to the top. And afterward how exciting it was to watch the rough-looking lumps pass through different machines and then swirl round and round in the huge "mixer," from whence they reappeared a soft, pliable dough—"almost exactly like plasticine," as John remarked. One of the workmen handed him a lump of the soft gray clay, telling him to make anything he liked out of it—marbles, ship models, airplanes, or whatever he chose—and afterward he would have it baked for him in one of the big kilns.

The next day John watched the clay being cut up by a machine into hundreds of bricks, while other pieces were carted away and placed upon revolving boards, beside each of which a man was seated. This man was called a potter, and as the clay whirled round and round on his board he molded it deftly with his thumb and fingers. Then, as if by magic, the lump changed into graceful curves and became a bowl, while the very next one turned quite unexpectedly into a fine chimney pot!

"Would you like to come and see the kilns?" asked the guide, and John found himself inside a circular stone building, shaped something like a huge beehive, into which workmen were loading hundreds of the soft bricks.

"If you came tomorrow you wouldn't be able to stand in here," said one of the men. "Tonight we block up the doorway and light all the huge fires that are let in round the walls. We keep the fires up night and day for nearly a week, and cook the bricks in these great ovens until they are hard enough to build houses for people to live in."

John visited the pottery many times before he left the village, and now there is little he does not know about the life of a brick.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to "queries" published Dec. 15:

1, Lapland; 2, Child; 3, China; 4, Farewell; 5, Society; 6, Cayenne; 7, Sandwich; 8, Cork; 9, Dublin, 10, Greece.

Christmas Tree Puzzle

There Are Nine Words on the Tree, Within. These Words Are Nine Other Words, All Associated With This Season of the Year. In the Box Below the Tree Is Shown the First Letter of Each Hidden Word and Its Style of Letter. Place in Separate Groups All the Letters of One Type and Arrange Them Correctly to Spell the Nine Hidden Words. You Will Then Have 9 Beautiful Words to Think About.

Brave Bonnie

BONNIE was a little black Scotch terrier who wandered into the neighborhood one day and started housekeeping beneath an empty house porch.

No one knew who she was nor why she came. And no one seemed to care—not even the dogs that frisked and frolicked on the green lawns near by.

Bonnie didn't seem to mind—that is, after the first day when she had tried to join in their games. Then they had rushed at her with fierce growls and barks and had driven her away. After this had happened twice, she watched them a little wistfully from a near-by hedge. But she did not try to play with them again.

The dog that seemed to dislike her the most was Max—a huge brown and tan police dog, and the king of the neighborhood. How disdainfully he waved his big tail! And how his ears jerked to attention whenever a stranger approached the big house covered with ivy and hidden by masses of beautiful flowers and shrubs!

But Max was never more fierce, never more quick to pace restlessly back and forth before a stranger than when his little master, Bubbins, played out on the lawn—little, golden-haired Bubbins who held the heart strings of every neighborhood dog in his fat, dimpled, three-year-old hands.

From the first time that Bonnie had spied Bubbins staggering about among the flower beds, she had loved him, and how she longed to have just one romp with this bewildering little stranger!

Day after day Bonnie crouched behind her hedge and watched the nurse walk up and down with Bubbins. Day after day she saw Max proudly guarding the pen into which he was put. And day after day the hunger grew in her heart to become one of that gay, happy group that gathered every morning on the lawn.

The Swimming Pool

Days went by. The summer grew warm. Sometimes Bubbins was put into his little pen in a bathing suit, and the bigger children sometimes played and splashed in the swimming pool that was built at the back of the big house—the swimming pool whose deep waters looked so cool and inviting to hot little Bonnie.

One day Bonnie was later than usual in arriving at the hedge to watch Bubbins, who was always put into his pen just when the sun climbed over the top of the tallest poplar tree. And when she peered through the bushes she knew at once that something was wrong. Instead of sitting in his little pen as he always did, Bubbins was trotting straight for the deep, dark swimming pool at the rear of the lot as fast as his chubby legs would carry him. And he was all alone!

So she watched Bubbins with anxious eyes. Then, all of a sudden, her body stiffened. Her ears straightened. Her puppy heart stood still. For as surely as she stood there in the gap in the hedge, little Bubbins had disappeared—had disappeared with a splash into the bright, shining body of water that was the swimming pool!

For a second, Bonnie stood quite still. Then she turned into a streak of black fur that skimmed across the lawn. Her short, quick breaths were the only sounds to break the stillness—that is, except the little cry that came from the swimming pool as a bright curly head appeared above the water.

What to Do?

Another second, and Bonnie was at the pool's edge. What should she do? She knew only too well that she was too light, too small to pull Bubbins from the water by herself. But what was that?

She saw a flash of brown fur at her side, heard a splash as something heavy struck the water, and then a brown head appeared above the surface. It was Max!

There—Max had swum to Bubbins' side, had caught hold of the collar of his play suit and was swimming with him to the edge of the pool where Bonnie stood, heartsick because she wasn't the one who had pulled Bubbins to safety.

But what was wrong?

Bonnie saw Max's eyes pleading with her; she heard his paws scratch and catch on the slippery sides of the pool. And suddenly she knew that she could help! Max was asking her aid. He was begging her to hold on to the little collar while he climbed out of the pool in order that he could pull Bubbins over the edge. He could not pull both himself and the baby from the water.

In a flash, Bonnie understood. She braced her little paws, leaned far over the water, and buried her sharp little teeth into Bubbins' collar. And then she hung on with all the strength she had.

It was only a second before Max had pulled his huge body from the pool. Still another, and he, too, had buried his teeth into the little collar. And then, together, the black Scottie and the huge brown Police Dog, pulled at the blue rompers, the ruffled sleeves, the wilted collar—at anything that might bring the little master to safety. And then, at last, with a final lunge, they both brought Bubbins over the rim of the pool where he lay sputtering, gasping, and whimpering in the sun—unharmed.

She watched the white-clad nursemaid rush from the house, catch the little Bubbins up in her arms and disappear with him. And Max? Max turned his big, brown eyes on Bonnie. Then he sniffed. Not an angry sniff, but a nice, friendly one that seemed to say, "You're all right, my friend. I'm sorry I was rude! Please forgive me, and I'll never judge from looks again. You may be little, but you're brave!"

And Bonnie, joy in her heart, sniffed back, gave a rapturous bark and broke into a frantic frenzy of tail-wagging.

At last, she had found a friend.

The Brave Goloshes

Millicent Milligan and Margery John
Sturdily put their goloshes on,
And with caps of red and coats of brown
Were as fluffy and warm as eiderdown;
"Let's climb the hill again.
What if we spill again!"
Said Millicent Milligan
And Margery John.

They tramped to school through paths of white,
Errands for Mother were a dear delight;
And the brave goloshes, seemed to say,
"O winter time's the time to play!
Come over the hill again,
Baskets to fill again,
Millicent Milligan
And Margery John."

Two little girls grew tall and strong,
On their cheeks a rose, on their lips a song;
And they laughed as they tramped through falling snow,
"We can go wherever goloshes go;
And go they will again,
Over the hill again,
For Millicent Milligan
And Margery John!"

EMIR P. AMMERMAN.

How to Make Simple Book Markers

You can make pretty and useful book markers by cutting across the corners of envelopes which have been used. These markers keep the place nicely in your book since they are to be slipped over the top corner of the page you want to mark.

You can decorate these envelope corner book markers with crayons or cut-out pictures. If the envelope from which they are cut has a pretty colored paper lining inside, remove the lining from the corner which you cut off and paste it over the outside of your book marker. This makes a gayly-colored marker which shows up well on the page.

While you are making these book markers you may think of a friend or two who might like some. Several such markers tied together with a bit of bright ribbon or tinsel cord make a pretty gift.

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THE HOME FORUM

Sir John and Sir Espaigne Ride to Orthes

IN THE year 1388 Sir John Froissart rode with Sir Espaigne du Lyon in what is now southern France, as is recorded in Sir John's "Chronicles of England, France, and Spain." The feudal system still partitioned the map like a jagged picture puzzle, with a frowning castle in each section. "Between the countries of Foix and Bearn," wrote Sir John, "lies the territory of Bigorre, which belongs to France. . . . In Bigorre is situated the strong castle of Lourde, which has always been regarded as belonging to the English, since that territory was given up to King Edward and his son the Prince of Wales, as part of the ransom for King John of France." Near by (continues the chronicler) was the town of Tarbes, which belonged to the Count of Armagnac; five and six leagues, respectively, from Tarbes were the towns of Morlans and Pau, which belonged to the Count de Foix. It was all very neighborly, if the neighbors had not been so haughty and quarrelsome. Sir John was on his way to visit the Count de Foix, then living in his castle at Orthes. The time was quiet, for in that part of the medieval world no fair lord happened to be at war with another.

Once upon a time, so I gather from Sir John, the Count de Foix had somewhere valiantly captured his gentle neighbor, the Count d'Armagnac, courteously releasing him on promise of a ransom of two hundred and fifty thousand francs. Somewhat later the Count d'Armagnac had invited the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit Tarbes, and asked them to intercede with de Foix for remission of the ransom. "You were made prisoner," said the Prince, "by fair deeds of arms, and in open battle; it was you who put our fair cousin, the Count de Foix, to the hazard of the fight, and if fortune has been favourable to him and adverse to you, he surely ought not to fare the worse for it." The Princess, however, proved more helpful. She went to her fair cousin and requested a boon, not saying what. "Madam," he replied, "I am but a poor gentleman and an insignificant bachelor. Therefore I cannot make great gifts; but if the boon you request do not exceed sixty thousand francs, I will cheerfully grant it." The princess, says Sir John, "was anxious to gain the whole amount, but the count, suspecting that the boon had reference to the ransom of the Count d'Armagnac, was not inclined to do more."

For purpose of his chronicles Sir John must have depended largely on what we would now call a reportorial faculty; he interviewed and subsequently set down, adding artistic verisimilitude by direct quotation of speeches that, in some cases, he never could have heard, in others never could have remembered. Thus he anticipated some of our current biographers, and was a first aid in mediæval diction to Sir Walter Scott. "In Froissart," said Sir Walter, "we hear the gallant knights, of whom he wrote, arrange the terms of combat and the manner of the onset; we hear the soldiers cry their war-cries; we see them strike their horses with the spur; and the liveliness of the narration hurries us along with them into the whirlwind of battle." Equally important, to my way of thinking, we hear that poor gentleman and insignificant bachelor the Count de Foix, putting it rather pleasantly to his fair cousin of England that the ransom of his fair neighbor, the Count of Armagnac, is just not going to be reduced more than sixty thousand francs.

About our author himself, as I turn hopefully to the introduction to my modest volume, little seems to be known even to the learned. He comes to us from the fourteenth century, with his "Sir" prefixed; he had had "some practice in romance and poetry" before he turned chronicler. It appears that he was a good deal of a traveler; was at one time secretary to Philippa of Hainault, who married Edward III of England. Report has it that a copy of the "Chronicles," intended for a son of that monarch, was intercepted on the way by the Duke of Anjou, who was no doubt delighted, in that day of few and precious books, to add the "Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Espagne," to his own library. He counted Richard II a patron, and was also at one time in attendance at the court of Brabant, where he collaborated with the Duke in producing a romance. In short, he went here and there, always in high company; presumably, such being the fashion of the time, he occasionally donned armor and couched lance in gallant tournament. I do not find him married, and perhaps, like the Count de Foix, he referred to himself in conversation as an insignificant bachelor. As an author he received gratifying encouragement; was perhaps excused some jousting for sake of his authorship. When he reached Orthes the Count de Foix "readily answered every question put to him, saying: 'That the history I was employed upon would in times to come be more sought after than any other; because, my fair son,' he added, 'more gallant deeds of arms have been performed within these last forty years, and more wonderful things have happened, than for three hundred years before.' The fair son was greatly encouraged. "I will therefore," he promised, "continue my history . . . and if I have, hitherto, dwelt on gallant deeds, on hard-fought skirmishes and battles, and told how castles, forts, and towns were attacked and taken, many more will follow."

As I said earlier, and may seem to have forgotten, Sir John and Sir Espaigne du Lyon (whose name pleases me) rode together on the way to Orthes. They had picked each other up, as we would now say, at Pamiers, "a delightful city situated among vineyards, and surrounded by a clear and broad river called the Liège." Gentlemen both and equally for Orthes—Sir Espaigne being a knight in the count's service—they elected to travel together, their servants trotting along behind them. At night they stopped at a hospitable castle or, if they had reached a town, perhaps at an inn. I wish, at this distance of time, that Sir John had described an inn. But it was natural enough that he did not. Although he cheerfully believed himself in composition of "a history which will be much in request, and in which all good people will take pleasure," he anticipated no such curiosity about the commonplace and matter-of-course. They talked, for example, about the Count de Foix.

"Has the Count de Foix much wealth?" said Sir John to Sir Espaigne.

"By my faith," answered his fellow traveler, "the count has at this moment a hundred thousand florins thirty times told; and there is not a year but he gives away sixty thousand, for a more liberal lord in making presents does not exist.

"To whom does he make them?" asked Sir John.

"To strangers, to knights and squires," replied Sir Espaigne, "who travel through his country, to heralds, minstrels, indeed, to all who converse with him; none leave him without a present."

"Are his revenues so great as to supply him with such a sum?" asked Sir John.

"The Count de Foix," explained Sir Espaigne, "has been induced to collect so large a sum of money, because he was continually expecting war with the Count d'Armagnac, and also doubtful of the maneuvers of his neighbours, the Kings of France and England. Moreover, when the Prince of Wales was in Aquitaine, he threatened the count that he would make him do homage for the county of Bearn, and on this account, also, he began to amass large sums of money, in order to defend himself should he be attacked. He imposed heavy taxes on the country and on all the towns. Each hearth pays him two francs per annum, and in this he has found and still finds a mine of wealth; for it is marvellous how cheerfully his subjects pay it. His whole country is well protected, for in matters of justice he is the most severe and upright lord existing."

So, casually, Sir Espaigne epitomized the medieval system of society, unwittingly criticizing it by marvel at the "cheerfulness" of the count's taxpayers, and Sir John took mental note of his gentle speech. It verifies and approves the opinion, two or three centuries earlier, of that medieval bishop who thought humanity quite properly divided into three groups—the clergy to pray, the seigneurs to fight, and the toilers to support the prayers and fighters.

"The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

One must needs remember that the printing press had not begun functioning. As Sir John thought of his book, there was never likely to be a large edition; but each copy would be patiently inscribed with enduring ink on lasting parchment, stoutly bound to stand reading by "all good people," and sometimes changing owners with the taking of this castle or that.

S. S.

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Lady Gregory's Roses

It is a common yet almost magic experience—that of coming by chance upon some small souvenir or symbol that reconstructs instantly a bygone scene.

Out of a copy of Juvenal that was among some books to be sorted, there fell a yellowed but once white rose. No significance attaches to the Juvenal as a repository. The owner just happened to be studying college Latin at the time the keepsake came into her possession. Had the book been Virgil's Æneid, she might more aptly have pressed the flower in conjunction with one of the "mirabile dictu" exclamations, for the incident did seem to her at the time "wonderful to relate." Yet so relative are all things that she realizes now in the light of broader experience and at this distance in time, how small an occurrence it may seem to most.

But it was not small to the two girls from the small Maine college who made their way from the rather bare and drafty City Hall that winter night to hear Lady Augusta Gregory, Irish playwright and folklorist, give an "author's reading." It must have been when the revival of the Gaelic influence in literature as stressed by Yeats, Synge, "A. E.," Lady Gregory, and others was attracting particular attention in America. "Spreading the News" and "The Rising of the Moon" were popular on platforms of the little theater type.

There was little of the dramatic about Lady Gregory, outwardly, either in appearance or voice; but the two girls, possessed of a lively admiration for successful authors (few enough of whom had hitherto come their way), found it sufficiently thrilling to hear from her own lips explanations about Irish folklore and excerpts from her own plays. Incidentally, they had never before come face to face with a titled Lady; and that of itself was interesting. As she came upon the stage, she carried across her left arm a large spray or plaque of white roses and fern that extended from her shoulder almost to her knee. These flowers she laid on the table while she spoke, but afterward when she stepped down from the platform to receive those who wished to meet her, she again carried them on her left arm.

It was a long line in which the two girls moved toward the guest of the evening. They never knew just how it happened, but all at once, after a handclasp and a few words, there they were holding across their arms the wired plaque of white roses, and Lady Gregory was saying: "I want you girls to have these. They came from Montreal last night, and will only wither before morning."

The girls gasped their thanks, and somehow made their way from the hall bearing the lovely trophy. Outside, the freezing air threatened their gift, and before seeking a street car to take them to the campus on the outskirts of the city, they went up the street a few doors to the Y. W. C. A. rooms, where interested attendants helped them wrap the flowers in newspapers. Thus they bore them safely to their dormitory, and here, late though the hour, there was a "spreading of the news," and heads in boudoir caps and curlers protruded from doors along the corridors to hear what the excitement was about.

"Lady Gregory's roses! Why should Lady Gregory give you her roses!"

Nobody knew, least of all the recipients.

Could it have been that she perceived in these young poetry lovers some humble sign of the initiate to Aready, and, as it were on behalf of the fairies of Gaelic folklore, gave them not only "one white rosebud for a guerdon" but a whole armful?

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

Perkins' Cove. From a Painting by Gordon Grant

MEMORIES of sunny afternoons near Ogunquit, Maine, in Perkins' Cove, where fishermen and summer visitors fraternize. In whatever direction you look you are likely to see a painter at his easel transferring to his canvas some such scene as Gordon Grant has given us in his study of the cove, when the thin trickle of green water has begun to widen with the coming of the flood tide. It is a cloudless day, with the sky slightly grayed by a luminous haze, and the shadows of the foreground dory are strongly tinged with blue.

Mr. Grant gives us in this picture the solid satisfaction of a strong design, with the lines of the boats in curved opposition to the lipes of the footbridge, and with the supporting piers of the bridge tying all the values firmly together. In the distance are the fishermen's cottages, weathered to pale grays and browns. Sepia sands filter into all parts of the scene that are not occupied by the cottages, the slanting ledges and the turquoise water. Completing the composition are the color notes provided by the several figures, with one man having a touch of soft red in his hat to give a focal point of warm hue such as Corot often used in his pastoral scenes.

Visitors

The smoke of camp-fires in the air,
A misty cloud of gray
Against the crimson setting sun,
Down old Manhasset way.

A voice that rivals woodland's thrush
Comes faintly to my ear,
And quite instinctively I know
The Romany are here.

There drifts about the meadow's bloom
The tang of burning wood.
It mingles with the faint perfume
Of savory stewing food.

As twilight draws her velvet robes
To show that evening nears,
Up in the changing shades of blue
A single star appears.

There steals across the distant fields
A vagrant melody,
To rise and fall on winds of dusk—
A Gypsy rhapsody.

RICHARD S. TOWNEY.

נערעכטיגקייט און ליבליכע נעפיהלען

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען סיענס מאניטאר")

דורכאוים די הונדערטער יאהרען השבען מילע מענשען זיך געקעמפט צום ספר תהלים כדי זיי זאלען קענען ארויסזיפטן פון די חיילונג בלעטער אינספיראציאן, טריייסט, און שפיצ. דער ספר תהלים, גאנץ פשטענד אנארקעגט און קלאסיפיצירט פאר אייגע פון די נאבלעמסטע פון משקפישע אויסדרוק, ריהרט אן די סטרונגס פון אלע מענשליכע ערפאהרונגען, און שפיגעט אינעם אלעס וואס איז ששערבליך, בוי עס ערגרייכט א קענטניס פון דער נעשליכער מאכט און פון דער נעשליכער גנאדע. דער הונדערט און נייונצענטער טוסר, וואס איז אם לענגסטן פון אלע מזמורים, איז א ליעד וואס האלט אין איין לויבען די תורה. דיזעס ליעד דריקט אוים א שפארקען בייזונקנעס צו בעריימטן וואס סעהר און סעהר פון דעם נעזעץ פון נאט, און שטעהלט פאר א פריוולינען צופרידענהייט נאכצופאלגען זיין תורה, און א פעסטען איבערצייגונג פון דער הכמה, גומסקייט, און אונפערלעי־ דערליכען נערעכטיגקייט פון נייטמיגן נעזעץ.

דער נרויסער טייסטער, יעזוס, האט קיין כאל נים זיך אין אלטמיין מוהל נעזוכט, נאר פאר וואס ער האט נעשילדערט דעם שארקען כוכר וואס עקזיסטירט צווישען נערעכטיג־ קייט און צערשלוקעניש, דאס קען זיכער אמעריקעגט ווערען ווען מען זעהט ריכטיג מערסיימען די תורה, פאר וואס אויך שפענדט דאס מענשען דעם כוכר פון צערשלוקעניש, אבער ווען מען לייענט אין באשפאלט אין גלייכניס, בעשפיגט מען מענשען וואס דער מעגלעכקייט בייזוקט מען אלץ זיכער וואס איז מאלש, און וואס לייגט אוים דעם נאטירליכען נעזעץ פון אורזאכע און עפעקט.

דורך א שטודירען פון קריסטען מיינס קען מיר זיך אפשטעלען אז די וואהרהייט פון דער נעשליכער וואהרהייט וואס איז ניכט אין דעם מענשען נעזעלכען ראמם אויס די פאלשע עדות פון דעם פלישליכען נעזעלק, און פיהלט זיך ניכט בעווואוסטזיין כיס נעשליכע אידעען. און אזוי מאקט דוקען זיך אין די מאכלען פון די פוזישע הוישים פון מאי־ כען א וועג פאר די נייסמיגע מאקסען. כדי דער מענש זאל ווערען באקאנט כיט דעם אמת, און דערם וואי זיבען קראנקהייט, פדער בייזע אוטשמאנדען, השבען זיך פריהער אויסגעווייזען, און השבען וואהרשיינליך קפנסרליכע דעם מענשען לעבען. דערם ווערט יעצט אנגעדר פרדונג, און דער מענש קריגט פוזיקנשוייליכע בעווייז אז דאס אוי־ עבדליכעם נשליכעם מרונדע פון דעם מענש, אזוי נום וזי פון דער נאנצער וועלם, אין ליבע, און אז קיין נעזעץ השם כיס די ווערשט צו ווערען אנגעוואנדט בעזעץ אהוץ דאס נע־ זעץ פון ליבע. און ליים נאר שוה ווערט העלפם די ויסקנשאפטליכע קריסטענטהום דעם מענשען נים נאר צו קרעפטען אלעס וואס מיר זיכען, נאר אויך צו פערפעקטי־ רען. דער ווייזע מאן וועלכער האט נעשריבען דאס ספר „קריסט אנד הים קרוסיפייד" האט נעזאנט: „דאס וואס איך האב נעשריבען איז ניכט מיין אייגענע ווערק, נאר דאס ווערק פון נאט, וואס האט מיר נעהייסען שרייבען." אלס א מיטל פון כאלישע נעזעץ, און דער אויסדרוק די בשורת מובה,—דאס חיוסם דער פערבוי־ נונג פון נערעכטיגקייט מיט ליבליכע נע־ זעץ.

די נעשליכע ליבע כאראקטעריזירט דעם פער־ כרעכער צו מחיה השובה, און אין אכטיג השובה בעאיינזעלטם דעם פערברעכער צו פערפעקטער נערעכטיגקייט. דער בעלהשובה דאר פערדאכט אליין זיינע זינד, און מאכט זיך צו צעמערקען מיט אך און זויכע זינד זיינע בעווייזען. בעשת די סימרונס פון די פרישען השבען איהר נעבראכט צו איהם, און השבען נעפארדערט צו זיינען מים דעם ווען מאר א כשפט פאר ווען אנדער ווען מען השם נעבראכט צו איהם משפען, בע־ מערקט נאר השם נעשפאט אז פרוי, או, מים מען מוז אלע מזמורים, איז א ליעד ווען האלט אין איין לויבען די תורה. דיזעס ליעד דריקט אוים א שפארקען בייזונקנעס צו בעריימטן וואס סעהר און סעהר פון נאט, און שטעהלט פאר א פריוולינען צופרידענהייט נאכצופאלגען זיין תורה, און א פעסטען איבערצייגונג דער הכמה, גומסקייט, און אונפערלע־ דערליכען נערעכטיגקייט פון נייטמיגן נעזעץ.

דער נרויסער פון דעם קריסטליכען רעלי־ גם, דאס הויסם קריסטוס יעזוס, האט קלאר פערשטיים די נאטירליכע נרונדע פון עקזיסטירט צווישען די נערעכטיגקייט וואס כשפט אלץ נעשליכע, נאר ווען מיר ווערען באשיידלעכם פערשטיים דעם נעזעץ פון נאט, אין וועלכען אלץ וואהרהייט איז נעגרינדעט, ווערען מיר אויך אין שטאנד צו זעהן אז דאס נעזעץ איז אויך אין אלע מענשען נעזעץ, אין אלע מענשען נעזעץ, אין אלע מענשען נעזעץ,

QUIET STOCK MARKET SHOWS HEAVY TONE

Soft Spots Are Merchandising and Rail Issues—Closing Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—A secondary reaction was in progress in stocks today and the market closed weak.

There were fairly large losses in a few specialties, and declines of 2 to 3 in American Can, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Westinghouse, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone and Union Pacific.

Case and Auburn Auto dropped 7 and Coca Cola 6.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Encouraging developments were improvements in both copper and silver metal. The supply of domestic copper available at 10 cents a pound ran out, and consumers were bidding 10¼ cents by early afternoon, with none available at that level. The seeming confidence with which large producers withdrew from the market when the metal recently failed to hold a 12 cents had indicated that metal would not long be available at 10 cents if they could help it.

Bar Silver Up

Bar silver at New York was quoted ¾ of one cent higher at 32⅝ cents an ounce, after sagging further into new low ground last week. A sustained firmness in this metal would improve confidence in quarters where its low price is regarded as one of the very weak spots in the economic situation, with its severe impairment of far eastern purchasing power.

Sentiment in the oil industry, also suffering from acute price deflation, seems to be improving. W. S. Farish, president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, an important subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, addressing a meeting of employees, said: "The present business depression will, in my belief, end within six months. I believe history will bear me out that at no time has a business depression lasted for two years." He added that no man would be put out of work whom "sincere efforts on our part can keep busy."

Credit rates were virtually stationary, with call loans renewing at 2 per cent.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices remained under the influence of the buying movement, launched last week, when trading was resumed today. Some irregularity developed in investment issues that profited from the strong advance last week, and bidding as a whole was less animated. There were few advances of more than fractional proportion. The volume of business remained large, indicating a sizable accumulation of buying orders over the week-end.

Railroad bonds held their gains made in the sensational rally last week, and in many instances sold ¼ or ½ point higher.

Probably the most spectacular bonds in the rail group were the 5s of the Erie. The 5s of 1967, which dipped to 68½, closed the week 12½ points higher, and the 5s of 1975 advanced 14¼ from the bottom.

Other large gains from the year's lows at the closing Saturday were: Boston & Maine 5s, 6⅜; St. Paul 5s of 2000, 7¼, and the 5s of 1975, 5¼; Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, 5⅜; Frisco 4½s 8, and Northwestern 4¾s, 7⅜. The strength shown by the rail group was regarded in financial circles as the most significant feature of the rightabout face made by the bond market.

Stock privilege issues were irregularly higher. Foreign issues displayed divergent trends. In the European section price movement was narrow. Several Latin-Americans developed weakness.

COMMODITY PRICE TREND STILL DOWN

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 126 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index numb.	Purch. power.
1913—Average	67.8	148.6
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October	82.6	121.0
November	81.4	122.8
December, wk. end. Dec. 5	80.7	123.9
December, wk. end. Dec. 12	79.8	125.3
December, wk. end. Dec. 19	79.4	126.0

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
December	.76⅝	.76⅝	.76½	.76⅝	— ⅛
March	.79¾	.79¾	.79¼	.79¾	unch
May	.81¼	.81⅛	.81	.81	— ⅛
Corn					
December	.68	.68	.64½	.64½	-3⅞
March	.69⅛	.69⅛	.67⅝	.67½	-4½
May	.71	.71½	.69¾	.69¾	-1⅜
Oats					
December	.32¼	.32½	.31¾	.31¾	
March	.32⅛	.32½	.31⅛	.31⅛	
May	.33⅜	.33⅝	.32¾	.32¾	
Lard					
December	10.50b	10.50	9.72	9.72	
March	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.70	
May	9.12	9.15	8.85	8.85	

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last
December	.51⅝	.50¼	.50¾
May	.55⅜	.53⅞	.54½
July	.56⅛	.55	.55½

Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last
May	.74	.73	.73
July	.60¾	.59¼	.59¾

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2d red	$ .98⅝	$ .98½	$1.40¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.83⅝	.89⅛	1.08½
Oats, 2 white	.44⅞	.46	.59
Flour	4.50	4.60	6.50
Beef, family	19.50	19.50	29.00
Pork	35.50	31.50	27.50
Lard	.1095	.1025	.1060
Cotton, mid-up	.0885	.0885	.1725
Zinc	.0400	.0415	.0550
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10	.10¼	.18
Tin	.3425	.3405	.3965
Rubber	.0850	.0837½	.1550
Sugar	.0435	.0465	.0515
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0625
Print cloth, mkt	.0400	.04123/32	.0525

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 22	Last Dec. 20
40⅛	8½	..	Abitibi	4900	8¾	8½	8⅝	..
66⅛	36	.6	Abitibi pf	100	46	46	46	..
34⅜	14¼	1.80	Adams Ex	1900	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	14¾
34⅜	28¼	..	Addressograph	100	32⅛	32½	32½	..
3⅜	3	..	Adv-Rumely	100	3	3	3	..
41¼	10	..	Adv-Rum pf	100	10	10	10	10
1¾	⅜	..	Ahumada	1300	⅝	½	½	..
156⅞	87½	.37	Air Reduc	4600	101⅜	95¾	98⅜	100⅜
36	7¼	2½	Airway El	400	7⅝	7¼	7¼	8
3½	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	400	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
9¼	4⅛	..	Alaska Jun	500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7½
15½	6	..	Albany PWP	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
35⅛	5	..	Alleghany	2900	8	7	7	6⅝
107⅞	45	5½	Allegnany pf ww	500	48	45	46	46
243	170½	6†	Allied Chem	3400	188	180	180	188½
126¾	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	300	122½	122½	122½	..
68	31⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	35⅞	34⅛	34⅛	35⅝
31½	18½	2	Amerada	1300	18⅛	18	18	18
83⅛	40¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
97⅝	45½	2†	Am Bk Note	400	58½	55	55	55
12	2¼	..	Am Beet S	400	2⅞	2¾	2½	..
49	7	..	Am Beet S pf	20	10	10	10	..
54⅝	32	2.40	Am Brake	200	33	33	33	..
218	118	7	Am Brake pf	30	123	122	123	..
21⅝	6¼	..	Am Br Bov	600	9½	9	9	9¾
166⅛	104⅝	4†	Am Can	36300	113⅞	109¾	109⅞	113⅝
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	144	144	144	144
82⅛	35½	6	Am Car & F	300	30	28⅝	28⅝	29¼
116	78	7	Am Car pf	200	79	78	79	79
51¼	35	2†	Am Chicle	200	39½	39¼	39½	..
33	17	2.60	Am Com Alc	400	19	18½	18⅝	9⅞
59⅛	17½	..	Am European	800	19½	19½	19½	19½
101¾	25	..	Am & FPw	13900	31⅜	27⅝	27⅝	31⅛
111⅛	89	7	Am & FP 1		89	89	89	89
100⅝	83⅛	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	70	67⅛	68½	69¼
33⅜	5½	2	Am Hawaii	1500	6¼	5¾	5¾	..
41⅞	26	3†	Am Ice	200	26	26	26	26
55⅝	16	2†	Am Int Corp	1000	19⅜	17½	17½	18⅜
4	⅜	..	Am La Fr	1200	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅜
105	19½	2	Am Loco	700	23⅝	21½	21½	24
51½	13⅜	3	Am Metals	400	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
89	33	7	Am Nat G pf	100	31	31	31	..
119⅜	35⅛	1†	Am Pw&Lt	3700	42	40½	40½	42
39⅝	15½	1	Am Radiat	3200	16⅝	16	16	16⅛
37	5½	..	Am Repub	300	6⅜	6	6	6½
1000⅞	29	2†	Am Roll Mill	9200	32	30½	30½	31⅝
67⅜	42½	5	Am Saf Raz	1600	58½	57	57	58
3⅝	⅛	..	Am Ship	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
79½	39⅛	4	Am Smelt	10700	42⅝	39⅝	39⅝	43⅞
22½	2½	..	Am Solvents	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
52¼	23⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	900	26¼	25	25	26
116	110	7	Am Sti Pf	50	110⅝	110	110⅝	..
33¼	5⅜	..	Am Solv pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
55½	36⅝	2	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	38⅛
60⅛	40	6	Am Sugar	400	45⅝	45	45	..
274¼	170⅝	9	Am T&T	12200	179⅛	175½	176⅝	178⅝
114¾	103½	7	Am Type pf	40	105	105	105	..
24½	47⅝	1†	Am Wat W	3400	55½	51½	51½	55½
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	200	6	6	6	6
44⅛	15⅝	..	Am Wool pf	400	19	18	18	19
6	1¼	..	Am Writ ct	200	2	1¾	2	..
44¾	15	3	Am Writ pf	100	14¼	14¼	14½	15
17⅞	3⅝	..	Am Zinc	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
53¼	20	3	Anac Wire	100	21	21	21	21
44⅝	16	1	Anaconda	34900	27⅞	26⅝	26¾	27
51¾	36⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	3500	28	27	27	27½
115½	93¼	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
37½	10⅝	3	Andes Cop	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	13½
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	1600	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	14½
182¼	61	..	Armour D pf	100	66	66	66	67
..	8¼	2⅜	Arm Ill A	400	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
..	4⅜	1½	Arm Ill B	1000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
13¾	4	..	Arnold Cons	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
46½	20	..	Asso Apparel	400	24½	24	24	24½
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	700	22⅛	21	21	22¼
100½	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	87	87	87	..
51	30	2	Asso Oil	30	30	30	30	..
242½	168	10	Atchison	1300	177½	173½	173½	176¼
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	200	102½	102½	102⅛	103
175½	97	10	Atl Coast L	100	102	102	102	107
85¼	49	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
51⅜	16⅜	1†	Atl Refin	3300	18⅞	17⅞	18	18⅜
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	98	98	98	98
37	8	1‡	Atlas Stores	300	9	8½	8½	9⅝
283¾	60¾	4	Auburn Auto	9300	106	95	95	104¾
30	15	..	Austin N new	100	22	20	22	..
10⅝	1½	..	Auto Sales	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅞	2⅜	..	Aviation	2600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3½

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	5600	22	21½	21½	22⅛
122⅜	55⅜	7	Balt & O	3800	69½	66¾	66¾	70
84½	52	3½	Bangor & A	300	54	53	53	55
20⅜	8	2	Barker Bros	110	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
34	8⅜	2	†Barnsdall A	4600	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
92	62	..	Beatrice	700	65⅜	65	65	66
57⅜	14½	2	Bendix	3900	17¾	16	16	17¼
56⅛	30⅜	2	Best & Co	2300	34⅜	32½	32½	34⅝
110¼	49⅛	6	Beth Steel	19500	53⅜	50⅜	51⅜	53
131	112⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	115	115	115	115
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	500	23⅜	22	22	23¾
90⅜	60⅛	3†	Borden	3800	68	65½	65½	65⅝
50½	15	1	Borg Warner	1400	18⅜	18½	18½	19
5	3⅛	..	Boston & Me	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
25⅜	12¼	..	Briggs	4800	17⅜	16⅜	17½	17
35½	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	500	15½	15½	15½	16½
22¼	2½	..	Brockway	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
78⅝	57	4	Bkyn Man T	3400	59⅝	55½	55½	60
98⅜	83	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	84	84	84	..
66½	53	5	Bkyn Qu'n pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
178⅛	98⅛	5	Bkyn Un G	400	101	101	101	103
25⅝	5¼	..	Bruns Term	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
31⅞	11½	1	Bucyrus	200	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12⅝
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	111	111	111	..
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	24	23¾	23¾	24
14⅝	6¾	1	*Budd Wheel	100	9	9	9	9⅜
47	17¾	..	Bullard	100	12⅜	11½	11½	12
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	800	11	10¼	10¼	11½
110½	25½	8	Burns Br A	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
51½	18⅜	1	Burroughs	1400	21⅞	20⅜	20⅜	21½
4¼	1¼	.50	Butte Cop	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
29⅜	10	..	Butterick	3400	12⅜	11⅛	12⅛	10¾
112⅜	33½	..	Byers	3700	41⅝	38⅜	38½	41

—C—

2⅛	⅝	..	Callahan	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	10	2	Campbell	1000	11¾	11¼	11¼	..
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	1000	33¾	33½	33½	33¼
33⅜	7⅞	..	Calu & Hecla	1700	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
75⅜	30½	..	Canada Dry	1200	33⅜	32⅛	33¼	33⅝
82½	30⅜	2½	Can Pac	500	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	35⅜
39¼	18	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	18½
28¾	8	..	Capital Adm	100	8½	7⅞	7⅞	..
42	29⅞	3	Capital A pf	100	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	30½
96	80	4	Caro C&O	30	83	82½	82½	86
362⅜	83¾	6	Case Thresh	21000	102¾	94¼	94½	102⅜
79¾	22	3	Caerpillar	800	26¾	26	26	27
78	24	..	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	24	24	24	25
12	3	..	Celotex ct	100	4⅝	4½	4½	..
60	3	..	Celotex	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
84½	17½	..	Celotex pf	100	18	18	18	17¾
20⅜	9⅛	..	Celanese	100	11	11	11	11¾
69¾	51	7	Cent Rib pf	20	58½	58	58	58½
65⅜	21	4	Cerro de P	900	25¼	24½	24¾	25
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3¼
67⅞	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	500	19⅜	19	19	19⅞
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	300	42	39¾	39¾	43⅞
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	140	40⅞	38⅜	38¾	39⅝
10⅝	½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	⅝	½	½	¾
17⅞	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	1000	6¼	6	6	6⅜
52⅜	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	300	20⅜	17½	17½	20¼
26⅜	4½	..	Chi M&SP	700	6½	5½	5⅝	6¼
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	3200	10⅝	9⅜	9⅝	10
89¼	30⅜	4	Chi & NW	1600	34¾	33½	33½	35½
140⅝	102½	7	Chi & NW pf	1400	103	103	103	105
37	7⅞	..	Chi Pneu	500	10⅞	9¾	9¾	11
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	500	53	50½	50	54
39	20½	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	20½	20½	20½	21¼
32½	12	..	Chick Co A O	100	12½	12	12½	..
67⅜	23⅜	2.40	Childs	100	25⅝	25	25⅝	26
65	23½	2	Chile Copper	40	19	19	19	22
43	14½	1	Chrysler	35200	17⅜	16	16¼	17
49	34⅞	3.60†	City Ice	200	35⅞	35½	35½	..
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	70	81	80½	81	..
13½	2½	½	Clby Stores	600	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
44½	17	2	Clark Equip	700	17⅛	17	17	17
60	21	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	27	27	27	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	4900	146¾	141½	142¾	147¾
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	700	13½	12⅞	13	13
77	18¾	..	Colo F&I	800	23¾	22	22	23
87	30⅝	2†	Colum Gas	5700	35⅞	33½	33½	35¾
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	200	103	102	102	101⅞
190	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	1700	77⅜	73½	74	77½
37⅜	7⅛	⅜	Col Graph	3900	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8⅝
40¾	15½	..	Com Cred	100	18	18	18	..
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
44⅜	30½	3	Com Cred A	100	31½	31½	31½	..
27½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	30	21	21	21	21½
55	21⅜	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	100	25	24¾	24¾	26½
6	2½	..	Com Inv war	100	3	3	3	3
33	14	1	Com Sol	7000	18⅝	15¾	15⅞	16½
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	13900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
104¾	86½	6	Comwlth S 6pf	500	92	91½	91½	91¾
40½	6	..	Congoleum	700	7	6¾	6⅝	7
27⅜	11½	2	Con Film	1100	12	10¼	11	12
28¼	15	2	Con Film pf	600	15⅞	15¼	15¼	16⅛
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	16000	84¾	80½	80½	84
105⅛	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102	102	102	102
62	31	6	Con Ry C pf	1200	33⅛	33	33	..
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	200	7⅜	7½	7⅝	..
8½	2	..	Container B	400	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
82½	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	1900	20½	19¼	19½	20
27	5	..	Cont Bak pf	2100	21⅝	21	21⅝	23
94⅞	65	6	Cont Bak pf	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅝
71⅜	43½	2½	Cont Can	10000	48¾	47½	47½	48⅝
37⅜	9¾	..	Cont Dia Fib	700	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
77⅞	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	800	42½	40⅝	40⅝	42½
8¼	2½	..	Cont Motors	1500	3½	2⅝	3	3
36½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	4500	9¾	8⅞	9	9¼
40⅞	10	1	Cont Shares	1500	10½	10⅜	10½	11
111⅜	6⅜	3†	Corn Prod	19000	72	69⅝	69⅝	72½
33	8	..	Cotz	3400	9⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅞
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	400	27¾	26⅜	26¾	..
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
22	4½	..	Crosley	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
93⅜	50⅛	5†	Crucible	1500	55½	52½	52½	56½
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19½	3	..	Cuba Co	100	3	3	3	3⅜
9	3⅜	..	Cub Am S	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
65⅜	25	..	Cub Am S pf	10	28	28	28	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	400	40	40	40	40
126½	90	6	Curtis Pub	800	90	90	90	..
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	7700	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
19⅜	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	4300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
90½	35	3½†	Cutler	300	38	38	38	38

—D—

43⅝	16	..	Davison	700	13½	12½	12¾	13¼
30	12	70	Debenham	500	12	12	12	..
24½	12	1.40	Deere pf	200	21¾	21¼	21¼	20⅝
181	131½	9	Del & Hud	400	137	133¼	133¼	138½
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	600	83½	80	80	83½
114¾	99	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	104	104	104	..
29⅜	4¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
145½	80½	4†	Duponf	7400	87½	85	86	87¾

—E—

25½	6½	1½	†Eastern RM	100	7	7	7	..
253¼	142⅝	5	East Kodak	4400	151½	143¼	145¼	151½
134	120⅝	6	East Kod pf	20	128¾	128½	128½	..
37½	11⅝	1.60	Eaton Axle	3000	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14½
10⅛	2½	..	Eitington	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
62	25	..	Ellington pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	8200	56	49½	50¼	54
93⅜	31½	..	Elec Boat	600	2½	2½	2½	..
103½	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	7800	40¼	37⅛	37½	39⅞
112	99	7	Elec P&L pf	200	101	101	101	100
102	85½	..	El P&L 6pf	100	86	86	86	..
73¼	47⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	50½	50	50	51
34⅛	6	1⅛	Nat Acme	400	7¼	7	7	7⅜
32	14	3.60†	Nat Bellas H	1500	21¼	20	20	21¾
93	68⅝	2.80†	Nat Biac	3800	77⅝	75¼	75¼	78
83⅛	28	2†	Nat Cash R	1500	32	30	30	32⅜
62	35	..	Nat Dairy	4900	39½	37¾	37¾	39⅛
24⅛	6	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	6	6	6	6
90	65	7	Nat Dept pf	150	68	68	68	66
38½	18⅛	2	Nat Distil	100	22	22	22	..
144	135	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	135½	135½	135½	..
120	116	6	Nat Lead of B	10	118	118	118	..
58⅜	30	1	Nat Pw&Lt	6200	33⅝	32½	33⅛	34½
1½	..	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	600	43	42¾	42¾	42½
134⅞	68	5	Nat Supply	300	64	62	63	..
98⅜	35	3	Nat Surety	800	43¾	41½	42½	43¼
41⅞	14½	1	Nat Tea	300	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	..
32⅜	9	1	Nev Cons	5300	11¾	10¼	10¼	10⅞
58	11¾	..	Newton Steel	1000	13¾	12	12	13½
47	22	3.40	NY Air Br	100	34	33½	33½	33½
192¾	105⅝	8	NY Central	4900	116¼	112¾	113⅜	116
144	73¾	6	NY C&StL	300	75	73¼	73¼	78
110⅝	80	6	NY C&StL pf	100	80¾	80⅛	80⅛	..

—F—

39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	4	4	4	4
50½	21½	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	22	22	22	..
37¼	3	..	Fashion Pk	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
30	13

CONFIDENCE IN STEEL MARKET IS STRONGER

Prices Well Maintained—Buying of Iron Grows—Operations at 37 P. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Railroad inquiry for steel has come to the forefront over the last week. The Pennsylvania Railroad asked for 200,000 tons of rails, the largest inquiry of its kind to appear this year. The New York Central bought 50 locomotives, the second largest of this size in 1930.

Other purchases of steel rails for the week aggregated about 75,000 tons. Demand for steel for railroad bridges is rather slow at the moment. Freight car demand is fair.

The companies which make a specialty of building freight and passenger cars have been rather hard hit by two developments. One is the tendency for carriers to build in their own shops, the other is the growth of pipe lines. To combat this latter tendency some of the car builders are experimenting with unusually large tank cars, which may make it easier to compete with the pipe lines.

Operations Are Lower

Steel operations still slide off gradually, the average rate for the country being 37 per cent of capacity. It is quite possible that during the last week of the year the pace will be 25 to 30 per cent, as low as it has been since the war, in fact.

Steel buyers have more confidence in the price situation. The advance announced in bars, plates and shapes three weeks ago did much to restore confidence. Actually, however, regular customers have been buying for first quarter at the old prices.

Semi-finished steel prices have been reduced $1 a ton, not because of any current weakness in the market, but to bring prices into line with the general level of steel. The common forms of semi-finished steel are now $30 a ton, while forging billets and wire rods are $35 a ton.

Scrap Price Lacks Trend

Iron and steel scrap, which is frequently regarded as a barometer of the steel markets generally, has no price trend. However, the dealers are accumulating tonnages, indicating a belief that prices are going higher. Thus a dealer in the St. Louis district has gathered the largest supplies in five years.

The automobile industry is buying some steel, but the demand is spotty and comes from a comparatively few companies. In the cheap car class Chevrolet has been the most conspicuous purchaser, while among the higher priced cars Auburn has been a prominent buyer.

An active demand for pig iron continues. Sales at Cleveland during a recent week were 25,000 tons, while New York sales hold up to the average of 10,000 tons weekly. Such brisk business so near the end of the year is very unusual. Consumers evidently feel that present prices are bargain ones.

Good Iron Demand

In the New York district there have been two large iron inquiries pending, one from the Thatcher Furnace Company, Newark, N. J., for 3000 tons, and one from the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation for 2600 tons for three plants, the bulk to go to Buffalo. This company has already ordered 200 tons for its works at Holyoke, Mass. There are about three other inquiries of 1000 tons or more each in the New York district and several lesser inquiries.

New York iron sales continue to average 10,000 tons weekly. Iron consumers are impressed with the fact that prices are close to bottom. They are somewhat alarmed, perhaps, by the many furnaces which are being put out of blast, indicating perhaps an impending shortage. In fact, the number of active stacks is the smallest since the fall of 1921.

An encouraging feature for the steel industry as a whole are the miscellaneous iron and steel plants which are being put back into activity after idleness of several weeks or months individual units which employ from 100 to 200 men. There is the instance of a blast furnace, six tin plate mills at one plant and a specialty shop all coming back into production. Such miscellaneous improvement is regarded as of sounder character than a big gain at one individual works.

Nonferrous Markets

Copper business has been very brisk since Copper Exporters, Inc., reduced the price to 10.30c c. i. f. European ports, thus bringing the foreign quotation into line with the custom smelter domestic price of 10c. Export sales averaged 2500 tons daily, following this cut in the price. Domestic buying was fair.

November copper statistics revealed that blister stocks declined 16,000 tons, while refined stocks increased nearly 5000 tons, standing at close to 370,000 tons, which is within 4000 tons of the high-water mark for all time in April, 1921. World copper production last month was 8 per cent less than for October.

Tin and silver made new lows during the week, the former selling at 31c an ounce on Thursday, a new all-time low, while tin sold at 23¼c on Wednesday, the bottom point since 1902. Zinc sagged to 4c per pound, East St. Louis.

The price of lead was threatened with a break from its long-established level when the price went lower than the American parity at London. By the close of the week, however, the London price was exactly at the 5.10c, New York, quotation observed in the American market.

AVERAGE STOCK YIELD 8.58 PER CENT

The average yield of all common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, which is computed monthly by Moody's Investors Service, exceeded 8.50 per cent at the recent market lows. This compares with 8.35 per cent at the beginning of the month, 8.02 per cent on Nov. 13, 1929, and 8.92 per cent on Aug. 24, 1921. The peak average yield in the current bear market therefore closely approaches the 1921 peak, when money rates were more than twice as high as at present.

SHARP ADVANCE IN TIN

LONDON (AP)—Tin jumped more than £7 a ton to 114½ on the Metal Exchange today because of covering operations following a report that an agreement had been practically reached among world producers to regulate exports. Cooper metal also took an upward turn.

STEEL INVENTORY TAKING

NEW YORK—Due to inventory taking and the Christmas holiday, steel plant operations in the Youngstown district this week are at 23 per cent of capacity, a reduction of 17 per cent from last week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports.

OMIT PARMELEE DIVIDEND

Parmelee Transportation Company directors have omitted the monthly dividend of five cents due at this time.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	74½	74
Alleghany 5s reg	73	73
Alleghany 5s '49	73½	72
Allis Chalmers Conv 5s '37	101	101
Am For Pow 5s	79½	78
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	98	97¾
Am Metals 5½s	90	90
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	38½	38
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s'37	104	103½
At T&T 4½s '33	101	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	134½	134½
Am T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Am T&T 5s '65	104¾	104½
Am T&T af 5s '40	105	105
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108	107¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	101	100¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75	74¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s	113¼	112¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	101¾	101¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	48	48
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94¾	94¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	87	87
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94½	94
B&O 4½s '33	100	99¾
B&O 4½s cv	93¾	92½
B&O 5s series D	100⅞	100½
B&O rfg 6s '95	107½	107½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101¾	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Boston & Me 5s '55	98¼	97¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¼	98¾
Bklyn Ed 5s	103¾	103¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¾	97¾
Broadway con	5½	5
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	86	86
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96⅜	95
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100½	100⅜
Cal Pack 5s	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅛	97⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103¾	103¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	103¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	115½
Can North af 7s '40	105¾	104¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101¾	101¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98¾
Can South con 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95	94¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	96¾	96¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	99¾	99¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103¼	103¼
Ches & O 4½s B	99	99
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89	89
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107¼	107¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	33	33
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	40	38
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	71	71
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	87½	87½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	103¼	103¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97⅞	97⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s A	90	90
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	88	88
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102	102
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '46	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¾	102¾
Childs 5s	88	88
Cin Term 4½s	80	79¾
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	102	102
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100	100
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	101½	101¼
Colonial Oil 5s	97¾	97¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅝	100½
Com Ag Antilla 7½s '39	16	16
Com Ag Baraqua 7½s '37	47	47
Com Credit 5½s '35	92½	92½
Com Credit 5½s '36	92⅝	92½
Com Credit 6s '34	93	93
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93½	93½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48 A	104½	104½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36	35
Con Gas 5½s '45	89¾	89¾
Consumer Corp 8s ct '43	62	62
Com Power 4½s	98¾	98¾
Cuba Cane Sug prod deb	8½	8
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56	56
Cuba RR 6s '36	63	63
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	73
Cuban-Am Sugar col 8s	94¾	93¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95½	95
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	73½	73
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	104½	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	39	39
Erie cv 4s A '53	73½	73½
Erie 5s '67	81	80
Erie gen lien	72¾	72¾
Erie gen 7Ss	80	78½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	23	23
Fremont Blk 6s '33	103½	103½
Gannett 6s '43	82½	82½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 4s '37	102¼	102
Gen Theater 6s	58¾	58
Georgia rfd	85½	85½
Goodrich 6s	68	67½
Goodyear 5s '57	87½	86
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 5½s '53	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109
Havana Elec 5s '52	103	103
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	69	69
Houston Belt 5s	100¾	100¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	86½	86¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75½	74
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95¾	95¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Ind Limestone 6s '40	86½	86
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	96
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	69¼	67¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Trans 7s '39	88¼	88½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int Paper 6s '55 A	82	82
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	70¾	70½
Int Tel &Tel 4½s cv '39	81	80
Int Tel & Tel 5s	78	77
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98½	98⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93¾	93¾
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	92¼	92¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100½	100½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101	101
L'Autaro 6s '54	69	69
Lehigh Van con 4s 2003	87	86
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102½	102¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96½	96½
Long Island NS 5s '32	100	99¾
Louis Ark 5s	60¼	60
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Manhat Ry can 4s '90	54½	54½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	47	47
Manila Sol 4s '59	72¼	72¼
Meade 4s ww	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	92	91¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	94	94
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	83½	80
Mo K & T 4½s '78	95½	95
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	89¾	89¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	70¾	69¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95	95
Mo Pac 5s G '78	93¾	93¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	95	94½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	94½	94
Mo Pac 5s H	94½	94½
Mobile 5s	98½	98½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102¾	102¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79¾	79¼
Morris & Essex 4½s	99½	99
Morris & Essex 5s	105½	105½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	98
N O T & M ing 5s '35	98	98
N O T & M 5s B '54	92	92
N O T & M 5½s '54	98¾	98¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83½	83½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	94	94
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	105½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89½	88
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	99¾	99¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	99¾	99½
NY Dock 4s '51	82	82
NY Dock 5s '38	81	80¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	90	90
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	88½	88½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90¾	90¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114¾	114
NY Steam Corp 5s	100¼	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	79	79
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102	102
Norf & W div 4s '44	96½	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	97½	97½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¾	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	97½	97
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac pur li 4s '97	93½	93½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	109¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¾	110½
Ohio Riv Ry gen	101	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50	50
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93¾	93½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105½	105½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92	92
Otis Steel 6s '41	96	96
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	73	74
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	91	90½
Para Publix 5½s	83½	83½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	71½	71½
Pat Passaic 6s	103¼	103¼
Penn RR 4½s D	96¾	96¾
Penn RR 4½s '63	99¾	99¾
Penn RR 3½s C	87¾	87¾
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103½	103½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101	100½
Penn RR 5s '64	103	102
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¼	108
Penn RR 3½s B	89½	89½
Pere Marquette 4½s	98¼	98½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86½	85¾
Phil Co 5s '67	99	98½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	100	100
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	74½	73
Pitts W Va 4½s C	93	93
Pitts CC&StL 4s F	96½	96½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105	104¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107¼	107¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	87	86
Pub Svc E&G 5s '68	104½	104½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Purity Baking 5s '48	98½	98½
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	100	100
Read 4½s B	99¾	99¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	85¾	85½
Richfield Oil 6s	93½	93½
Rep Ldg af 5s '51	85¾	85¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	90	90
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99	98
StL & SF 4s A '50	88¼	84½
StL & SF 4½s '78	79¾	77½
StL SF 5s B '50	89¾	87½
StL SW con 4s '32	97½	96¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	85	84½
StP City Cable 5s gtd	88¾	88¾
Scioto Val & NE 1st	92½	92½
Seabd AL gold 4s sf '50	43	43
Seabd AL con 4s '45	16	15
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	9½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	80½	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	82	80½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	93	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91½	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100½	100½
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '43	99½	99¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	80	77
Solvay 5s	97	97
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94½
So Pacific 4½s '68	96¾	96¼
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97	96¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	91½	90¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	85
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	84¼	84
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101	100½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	99¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108½	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	97½	97½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	97½	97½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45¾	45¾
Ulster & Del 5s stpd	69¼	69¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	99¾
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100¾	100¾
US Rubber 5s '47	69½	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	93¾	93¾
Utah Pow & Lt 6s '44	93¾	93¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108	108
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	68	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	77½	76
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8	8
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	81	81
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5½s '76	91¾	91½
Wabash 5½s '75	93¾	93¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	49¼	49¼
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100	100
Warner Sug 6s '39	77	68½
Warner Sug 6s '40	72	72
West Shore 4s 2361	90	90
West Shore 4s reg	88	85
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104¾
Western Maryland 4½s '52	78¾	78
Western Maryland 4½s '77	93¾	93¾
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100⅝	100⅛
Western Un 5s '51	102	101¼
Western Un 5½s '56	106¼	105¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '41	88½	88½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	87¾	88¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
White Eagle Oil 6½s '37 ww	101	101
White Mot Mach 6s '40	29	27
White Sew Mach 6s ww	28	27
Wilson & Co 1st 8s '41	98½	98¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	33	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	101¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Dec22	Dec20
3½s '47	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.29	
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	102.30	102.28	102.30	102.30	
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.20	103.16	103.20	103.16	
4th 4¼s	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.9	
US 4s '54	104.14	104.14	104.12	104.12	104.12	
US 4½s '52	112.15	112.15	112.15	112.15	112.13	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.5 as 103 5-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70½	69¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	84	84
Akershus 6s '63	84½	84
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	49	48
Antioquia 2d 8s '57	49	48¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	49	48¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	55	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	55½	55½
Antioquia III	49	49
Antwerp 5s '58	89¾	88
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92½	92
Argentine 5½s '62	92½	92
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	92	91½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	92	91¾
Australia 4½s '57	69¾	69
Australia 5s '55	75½	74¾
Australia 5s '57	75½	75
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104
Austria Hydro 6½s ret	75	74
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98½	98½
Austria 7s ct	89	88½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¾	111¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107⅝	107⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107½
Bergen 5s '49 rct	94¼	94¼
Berlin 6s '58	71	69
Berlin 6½s '50	76	76
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72¾	72¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	69¾	69½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73	71½
Berlin Elec 6s	66½	66
Bogota (City) 8s '45	78	78
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	32¾	32½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	63¼	63¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	50	47
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brakit (Cen Pr Rp) 7s '52	58½	58½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	57½	56
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	57½	56¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	71½	71
Breda, Ernesto (7s '54 ww	54½	54½
Brisbane 5s '57	64	64
Brisbane Gas 5s '58	63	63
Budapest (City) 6s '62	66½	66
Buenos Aires 6s '61	69¼	69¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	70	69½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78	78
Caldas(Rep) 7½s '46	60	60
Canada (Dom) 5s '26	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s	100½	100¼
Canad(Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103¼
Carlabad (City) 8s '54	105½	103½
Chile(Bank) 6s '61	70	68½
Chile(Bank) ct 6½s '57	77	77
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	77	77
Chile (Rep) 6½s '61	77	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	76	75
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	76	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	76	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	76	70
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	76	70
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	75	75
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	60	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60½	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	58	58
Con Agr 6½s rcts	69½	66
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98¼	98
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	70	69¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	98½	98¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	49	49
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96	96
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	90	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87½	87½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	87	87
Duke Power 6s '66	102¼	102¼
Dutch El 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	77	77
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	77	77
Finland 5½s '58	77	77
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73	72
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105¼	105¼
Frankfort 6½s	72¼	72
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
German 7s '49	73	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	81	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70	69¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct 1'60	70	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	81½	80½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	75½	75½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	84¾	84¾
Germ Gov I nt 5½s '65 rcts	71½	71½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	81	81
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	94	94
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	81¾	80¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	91	91
Italian Pub Ut 7s '52	79	79
Italy (King) 7s '51	92¾	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	84½	84½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	92	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102½	102¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91¾	91¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	77½	77½
Karstadt 6s '43	63½	62½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91	90¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	76¾	76¾
Lombard El 7s '52 sty	77	76¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Medellin 6½s '54	45	45
Mex 4s small A '10	9¼	9
Milan (City) 6½s '52	75½	75
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	45	42½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	43	43
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	89¼	89¼
New South Wales 5 '57	88	88½
New South Wales 5s '58	88½	88½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	82½	82½
Norway Bank 7s '70	100	100
Norway Bank 5s '67	100¼	99¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '55	103	103
Oslo (City) 5½s '58	96½	96½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¼	101¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95½	95½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	90
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104½
Peru 6s '60	40	39
Peru 6s '61	39¾	39
Peru 7s '59	53½	53¼
Poland 5s '40	63	63
Poland 7s '47	73	72
Poland 8s '50	78	77½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	63½	63½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	104
Prussia 6s	70¾	70
Prussia 6½s	73	73
Rhine Main 7s '50	92	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	81	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	78	77
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	87	87
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	77	77
Rio de Janairo (City) 6½s '53	50	49¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	66½	66½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	41½	40½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	80½	80½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	79	79
Rome (City) 6½s '52	78½	78
Royal Dutch 4s ww	87¾	87¼
Ruhr 6s	1	1
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104	104
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. Those are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 23

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Miss Helen Choate, guest speaker (WEAF Chain). No. 1 Victor band. 5.

Wayne King and his orchestra; male quartet (WJZ Chain). Popular specialties. 6.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks's Orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Salute to San Francisco" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Chorus and orchestra. 10.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dvořák, Chaminade, Tchaikovsky, Massenet and lesser composers. 6:05, 6:45.

Felix Fox, concert pianist; concert orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor (WJZ Chain). All Liszt program in "Works of Great Composers." "Hungarian Fantasia" by soloist; "Rakoczy March" and "First Hungarian Rhapsody" by orchestra. 9.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Overture, Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Waltz, Noel Suite (radio premiere) (Rebikov); Pastoral Sinfonia, The Messiah (Handel); Polonaise, Finale, "Christmas Eve" (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Processional of the Knights of the Holy Grail (Wagner). 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical half hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Dickens's "Christmas Carol" (Standard—WEAF Chain). Exclusive presentation of this "annual." Arthur Allen playing "Scrooge." 7:30.

"Death Valley Days" (WJZ Chain). First Christmas in the valley. 9:30.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Imitations of our best radio programs. 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF—T). Edwin Alger. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

"Laws That Safeguard Society?" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason Archer's fundamental law. 7:15.

Vocal Ensemble

Mendelssohn Glee Club, Ralph Baldwin, conductor (WEAF—T). Holiday program by noted male singing organization. Orchestral tribute to Edward MacDowell, for many years its conductor. 9:30.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain). 3.

Recital

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Hockey

Rangers-Canadiens (WOR). From Madison Square Garden, Jack Filman reporting. 10.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
8:45 Holiday program.
9:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 L. P. Hollander Orchestra.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Robert R. Ripley, "Believe It or Not."
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Family Party: Nanette Guilford, soprano; Alfred P. Sloan Jr.; Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Noble Bachelor."
10:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Fess William's Orchestra; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports; time; weather.
6:03 Dinner music.
6:15 Sinatra and Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Lou Bonick's Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; Ray Knight; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Victor Young's Orchestra; mixed chorus.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra; Edward Van Niel, tenor soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch, "Attar of Roses."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 "Musical Gems."
11:35 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 "Yankee Network Salute to Advertising"; soloists; vocal duo; orchestra.
6:30 Financiers Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Paul Shirley, viola; Grace Cronin, concert pianist.
7:15 CBS, Vagabonds String Ensemble.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; soloists; girls' trio; male quartet; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 Introducing the WNAC Grand Organ: John Herman Loud, Philip N. Ferraro, Francis J. Cronin, soloists.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Al Lombard's Aristocrats.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; temperature; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, What Happened to Jane.
12:00 Noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Depression Strikes Connecticut Jail

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The business depression has even extended to the New Haven County jail.

One day last week saw no new commitments, while on another day only two were brought in. The average daily population now is 270, whereas last September it was 346.

"I don't remember any similar occurrence during a generation," Sheriff James Geddes said. "Maybe in spite of the depression they are going to work."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANT to represent manufacturer for Milwaukee and contiguous territory on a proven, meritorious article; experienced sales ability; have office; can carry stock; best references. E. C. K., 2662 North Hackett Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 62.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Markur 0323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7185
CLEVELAND
1496 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2690
KANSAS CITY
408 Nat'l. Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
380 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1776 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 8398

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished apartment in Fenway district available for winter months. Box T-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NORFOLK, VA.—For rent to couple, Jan. 1, furnished, heated apartment 4 rooms, bath and phone. Phone 43234.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Very attractive, modern, three-room, unfurnished apartment; sublet from Jan. to July, $75. Box S-66, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME for one desiring quiet, restful place in country; modern, reasonable, with good food and attractive surroundings. Write FENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6038

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 6835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2884

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A mother's helper in the suburbs of New York; experience; references. Write Box N-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN will give rooms, small salary in exchange for reading and evening companionship of young, cheerful girl; references; give telephone in reply. Box M-58, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICIANS

COACHING in song delivery by professional artist; also accompanying. Write MILLER, 2647 Broadway, New York City, or phone Riverside 4185.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship; will go anywhere. VOLKER, 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, 75c each; same; combination $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 94th—Large, attractive front room, lavatory; home comforts; private residence; reasonable. Morning, evenings, Riverside 9-6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 114th—Large room, 4 windows, suitable 2; also nice single; everything new; convenient transportation. GUTMAN.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Attractive warm room adjoining bath and shower; quiet, clean; refined surroundings; $10 weekly. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, restful rooms, single double; charming river view. MRS. HANSEN, Apartments 4 B, 548 Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8-6920.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 37 years old, white, desires a position, commercial or private, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further information write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, N. Y.

GRADUATE and post-graduate university training combined with business experience gives young man unusual equipment for responsible position; has literary ability; references. THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, 401 West End Ave., New York City.

SINGLE man wishes position as houseman on estate; has driver's license; references. Box M-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED cultured young woman, former graduate nurse, desires position as companion; willing to travel. R. C. VAN DER VOORT, 405 Bay St., Toronto, Can.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion-attendant; experienced, American. 273 South Grove Street, Freeport, L. I. Phone Freeport 3684.

SECRETARY-stenographer, capable, thoroughly experienced, desires position of responsibility; conscientious, faithful. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6786 after 6 p. m.

WANTED, position; experienced cook-housekeeper. Box K-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen, attractively furnished; one block from subway and busses; reasonable. Schuyler 5043 mornings.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
931 Market St. Phone 2-3611

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534—0535
Service to Your Home—Anywhere
"Parkway" Cleaners & Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Let Us Serve You for Your Great or Minor Needs Pertaining to CLOTHES, FURS or RUGS

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHUMMERY
1759 Columbia Road N. W.
Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30
Week Days 5 to 7:30

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

KAUFMAN'S
The place you will naturally want to do your Christmas shopping.

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Christmas Gifts
for the entire family
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE

Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Dodge Hotel; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road N. W.; Capital News Co., 720 New Jersey Ave. N. W.; Union News Stand/No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station. Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples' Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 36th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 605 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.

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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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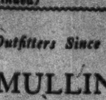

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LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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LONDON (Continued)

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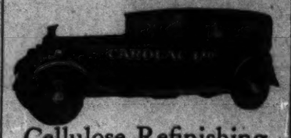

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LONDON

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: DAVID CROCKETT.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: American frontiersman, soldier, scout and hunter; one of the most strikingly picturesque among that heroic company who roamed the wilderness beyond the Alleghanies and can claim mental kinship with Daniel Boone.

He was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, to which his parents had migrated from North Carolina about three years before he was born. The father was a tavern-keeper. There was no education worth the mention for young David; except six months' schooling, deliberately sought by himself when he was 18 and eager to captivate the girl of his choice. With that hope dashed, he abandoned book learning for all time; and even as a grown man who dabbled in politics, Crockett felt an abhorrence for such niceties as grammar and spelling, dubbing them "contrary to nature."

When David was a mere boy, he ran away from home and drifted up and down the land for several years. Back again in Tennessee, he devoted himself to paying off his father's debts; then he married and set up a home of his own, upon rented land and with only the security afforded by two cows (his wife's) and $15 which he had borrowed. At farming he did not prosper, however, and before long was off serving as a scout under Andrew Jackson.

Later, when living in Giles County, further west, he was drawn into public affairs. It began with his being chosen magistrate; from that he went on to justice of the peace and member of the legislature; until it ended by his actually serving two terms in Congress. And all this Crockett accomplished by the use of "natural-born sense instead of law learning." An opponent of Andrew Jackson, his political star waned when Jackson's rose. Crockett, disappointed, threw himself into the movement for Texan independence and he did not survive the defense of the Alamo. Like the majority of his fellows, men of the out-of-doors, he was brave and generous, upright and full of overflowing good spirits.

A Word a Day

Mitigate

This word comes to us from the Latin *mitigare*, "to make gentle," compounded of *mitis*, "soft, mild, gentle," and *agere*, "to make."

When we first used the word it was in the sense of "to make milder, to appease," and was applied to persons; Burke wrote, for instance, "This opinion . . . mitigated kings into companions." This application is now verging on the obsolete.

Today we apply the word to conditions or situations, leaving "appease," "pacify," "mollify," etc., to be used directly with persons. To "mitigate" a condition is to render it less severe, violent, or cruel; to make it less harsh or rigorous; to moderate it, to diminish it, to lessen it.

Mit'-i-gate is accented on the first syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *late*.

"Civilization has mitigated conditions for women."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority

In Lighter Vein

Filleted

A man bought some sausages and asked his landlady to cook them for his breakfast.

"How'll I cook them?" she asked.

"Fry 'em like fish," replied the lodger.

The next morning, when the landlady served them, she remarked: "I hope you'll enjoy your breakfast, sir; but there's not much in these things when they're cleaned out."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Collector

I have no first editions;
I don't collect antiques,
And to discover edelweiss
I've climbed no mountain peaks.

Still I have a collection,
All others 'twould eclipse,
Since I have started saving
My own rejection slips.

—*Chicago Daily News.*

Cackle! Cackle!

City Friend: "Your chicken farm looks very quiet and peaceful."

Suburbanite: "Huh! The place has turned out to be a regular broiler factory!"

Survivors

"Both Hubert and Ronald proposed to me yesterday."

"And I suppose you refused both."

"Yes, but how did you know?"

"I saw them shaking hands over something in the street this morning."—*Montreal Star.*

Passing Show

Lady Camper: "This economical lamp I bought from you doesn't burn."

Village Shopkeeper: "Well, could anything be more economical?"

Sympathized

"Good morning, sir. I'm a bond salesman."

"That's all right, my good fellow. Here's a quarter—go buy yourself a square meal."—*Oklahoma Whirlwind.*

Certainly

Son in college was applying pressure for more money from home. "I cannot understand why you call yourself a kind father," he wrote his dad, "when you haven't sent me a check for three weeks. What do you call that?"

"That's unremitting kindness," wrote the father, in his next letter.—*Capper's Weekly.*

It Depends

"Papa, what is a traitor in politics?"

"A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one."

"Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?"

"A convert, my boy!"

A Quotation for Today

NEVER lose a chance of saying a kind word.—THACKERAY.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The grocery boy brought a big Christmas tree to our house today—
And after supper the Boss and his dad set it up in the sun parlor—
And put a lot of little doo-dads on it—
Then suddenly the lights went out—
And wow! what a sight the tree was then!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Half a Ton of Mail

(Daily Guardian, Sydney, N. S. W.)
Darwin, Australia

HALF a ton of mail—three big bags of letters—have traveled over Australia to a little child in a tiny settlement in the Northern Territory.

This is how it happened. Elsie—she is too bashful to reveal her full name—lives at Birdum, 500 miles from Darwin and thousands of miles from anywhere else.

She has no playmates except her father, and more often than not he is too tired to play after working in a temperature now running over 100 degrees.

So Elsie wrote to the children's corner of a North Queensland paper, telling its readers how lonely she was and how she would love to have other little girls and boys write to her, saying how they lived and what they played.

The pathetic little childish letter struck a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands.

From everywhere in North and West Queensland girls and boys, men and women, answered the call.

One whole schoolful of children wrote to her, and they did more: their pennies were pooled and books were bought for Elsie.

Two weeks ago the post office at Townsville dispatched the consignment of answers. The bags, weighing half a ton, traveled down through the eastern states, across to Adelaide, and then up to Alice Springs from the rail head.

Now Elsie has the task of carrying her mail home in armfuls, but she will not be lonely for a year or more, as it will take her all that time to read the letters and books.

Helping the Unemployed

A FRIEND sends a clipping from the Roxbury (Mass.) Free Press, which tells of a shoemaker who has this sign in his window:

To the Unemployed
Who Are in Honest Difficulties
Your Children's Shoes
Repaired Free of Charge

No questions are asked, and Hagop Havasapian says his sign won't come down until all the people in his neighborhood are employed again.

Odds and Ends

PAYS TAXES IN CABBAGES

A farmer in Heide, Ger., on being served with a "last notice" to pay his taxes, and lacking the necessary funds, loaded four tons of cabbages early one morning and dumped them in front of the tax office, with a note stating he considered the claim settled.

Dates in America

California date orchards now produce more than 3,000,000 pounds of dates annually.

Regency Period

The Regency period in English history covers the years from 1810 to 1820, when George, Prince of Wales, acted as Regent for George III.

"To Boot"

The expression "to boot," used to designate something additional given to close a bargain, comes from the old Anglo-Saxon word "bot," meaning "profit."

What They Say

Pershing's Thanksgiving

"Nothing gives me more happiness than that I have never been drawn into political life."—*Gen. John J. Pershing.*

The Machine Age

"It's the inventors that's put us where we are today. There ain't enough jobs to go around because every lazy man in the world has invented something to knock others out of work."—*Will Rogers.*

Edison Speaks

"Prohibition is eternally right!"—*Thomas A. Edison.*

A Chorus of Approval

"The 'boiled shirt' has caused us, and, in fact, the whole human race, untold misery."—*Prince of Wales.*

It Pays to Advertise

"Advertise when business is good; advertise when business is not as good; but when business is bad, use both barrels!"—*William Wapils, merchant, Linden, Wash.*

A Good Word

"I found Chicago as quiet and as law-abiding as any other city."—*Amos W. W. Woodcock, Prohibition Director.*

Wild Animals

"We call animals wild without realizing that man himself has made them so."—*H. L. Dillaway, forest ranger.*

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation puzzle:

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God and do the right.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Reparations Today and Tomorrow

NOTHING more clearly demonstrates the common sense of the German Government than its decision to direct its attention to financial reform. To throw up its hands and declare that the fault and the remedy lay with reparations would have been a politically attractive expedient to irresponsible persons. The Government would probably have courted immense popularity among a people naturally restive under difficulties which are too plausibly assigned to foreign constraints. While harmful to the best interests of Germany, such an act would have necessitated some response from the reparation powers. Probably they would have had to bow to a postponement of payments or a moratorium.

For the courage and patriotism which spurned such a course much credit must be given to President von Hindenburg and Chancellor Bruening. Neither is of the stamp that shirks a duty. That duty is clearly to close the "leak in the budget" which S. Parker Gilbert, former Agent-General for Reparation Payments, iterated and reiterated in his reports, but which has been hitherto impossible to plug because of the tradition-incrusted relations between the Reich and the states. Now that the task has been undertaken, it is to be hoped that not only the Reichstag but the country at large will agree that no other course was feasible. Von Hindenburg has rendered the course easier by saving both the Cabinet and the Reichstag from responsibility for the program through his use of the emergency powers granted to the Executive in the Weimar Constitution.

Support should also be forthcoming from the creditor powers. The action of the German Government in not applying for a moratorium is as plainly in the interest of world recuperation as it is in that of German credit. What is wanted above all else nowadays is the promotion of confidence. The facts of world economy do not warrant the stringency which has overtaken the nations. Fear is largely the cause, and depression, growing only on what it feeds on, would have made a hearty meal out of even the application for a moratorium on German payments. In vulgar parlance, such a step would have spread the idea that the world was "going broke."

Granted that the measures for financial reform are put through, the Germans will then have a perfect right to say, "We have fulfilled your sine qua non. What about your contribution?" Obviously, from recent intimations the creditors must expect some such question. It can be answered by pointing to the $125,000,000 loan which the international bankers have promised to extend to Germany on the completion of these financial reforms.

That may be sufficient to smooth over the immediate stringency. But it will add—as all the other private loans to Germany have added—to the burden of indebtedness which Germany has incurred partly for the purpose of paying reparations. The creation of fresh debt to pay old debt cannot go on indefinitely. A more constructive contribution will be expected. And the expectation is justified by the terms of the Young plan.

It is often forgotten that that scheme is a bilateral contract. The solution of the reparation problem, according to the contract, is "not only a German task but is the common interest of the countries concerned." Article 20 notes the necessity of continued coöperation "in exploring the various means by which Germany should be enabled to discharge her obligations." Those obligations amount to a maximum payment consistent with budget and exchange stability.

Clearly the situation arising out of the fall in world prices affects the "common" problem of reparations. Since the Young plan was issued the real burden of reparations has advanced by no less than 25 per cent, measured by the advance in the purchasing power of gold. This means that, as compared with the price levels of eighteen months ago, 25 per cent more of German production must be earmarked to meet the schedules of payment.

It was unfortunate that German capacity was reassessed during a bull period. It would be equally unfortunate to revise that reassessment during a bear period. But there will be no excuse for lack of attention to the problem as soon as some stability has been achieved in world prices. For the Young plan denied any desire to create or continue discrimination, and laid down the truism that a settlement which was not perfectly feasible with good will would sooner or later encounter difficulties.

Von Hindenburg has given the creditors a breathing spell during which to prepare themselves for the contribution which they should make when the financial reforms are in operation.

Forever—Never; Never—Forever

THERE was a man who used to like to tell how a river was his alarm clock. A canal system fed the mills in the town in which he lived, and the water came from the river. At night the main gates to the canals were closed, and the water in the river, backing up, went over the dam with a roar. At 6 o'clock in the morning the gates were opened, and the roar of the water over the dam ceased. This awoke our friend.

Now rivers are rousing people from their sleep all over the United States. The electric clock with its radium dial, its dulcet tones and the soft hum of its motor is the agency. Many like it. The clocks are accurate if nothing else—unless Milly the cat or Jasper the dog or little Willie with his football knocks the plug out of its socket. And there is great relief in not having to remember to wind the timepiece or hastily hunt another when one discovers it has run down.

This man spoken of above has one of the new clocks, and the electricity that runs it is generated at a huge hydroelectric plant not far from the same river that served him in his boyhood. But he also has an old kitchen clock that has to be wound every night and which has a tick that can be heard all over the house. It stands two feet high and has a gaudy picture of a shipwreck painted on the glass front of the lower part of its door. It also has a clangorous bell and it doesn't keep very good time. But if it came to a fine point as to which of the two clocks must go out of the window, which one do you think it would be?

Perhaps an electric clock, like a faithful and unobtrusive friend, may in time come to have an equally strong sentimental attachment, but there are those who want a clock with a good strong tick to it. How nice to be lulled to sweet slumber by the subdued ticking of the watch beneath your pillow, or the sonorous tick-tock of the grandfather's clock on the staircase, and to hear, just before dropping off to sleep, the mellow chime of the onyx timepiece that Father or Grandfather brought from New York!

There are times, even, when one likes to hear the tinny tick-tick-tick of the nickel-plated alarm clock on the table beside the bed—holiday mornings, for instance, when one can enjoy the fact that its clamorous summons is postponed an hour or two.

Giving Away Wheat

FROM time to time Alexander Legge, head of the United States Federal Farm Board, is called upon to explain why the United States cannot give away the surplus wheat bought and held by the stabilization corporations pending the return of better marketing conditions.

Six months ago he showed that it was hardly feasible to send it to China. Transportation costs alone almost forbade such generosity. More recently he has been faced with the question: Why not give the wheat to the underfed of the United States? He seems to have doubts about the feasibility even of this plan. It might hurt the farmer, inasmuch as it would cut into wheat purchases by relief organizations and the needy themselves—except to the extent that it caused an actual increase in consumption. Better to keep the excess locked up until it is able to come on to the market by due process of trade, he believes.

In any event, the giving away of wheat or anything else is not the way to accomplish a lasting solution of the problem of lack. It is only an inefficient way of getting around the difficulty and must be repeated when the economic world has worked itself into another tangle. Why not get out of the groove of thought which concerns itself solely with producing goods and getting money for them without considering where that money is to come from?

For generations economists have smugly theorized that if production is pushed hard enough the resulting distribution of wages, profits and interest will automatically place the necessary money in the hands of spenders. Such times as the year now closing prove that the theory does not work unless men work it. It ought to work, and some day probably it will be made to do so.

Whether it is necessary or feasible or even advisable to give away wheat, the more permanent answer to the need is an emphasis upon distribution—of buying power as well as of goods—comparable to the emphasis hitherto placed upon production.

Battle Cries in Parnassus

THERE is nothing new or even regrettable in the fact that men of letters today seem to range themselves into opposing camps as readily as men of politics—that the conservatives and progressives of literature are belaboring and "strafing" each other as lustily as their parliamentary counterparts. The flutter in literary circles over the award of a Nobel prize to an American novelist of modernistic views may be duplicated many times over in the awards in the Greek theater of Euripides' day, while the spectacle of Humanists and Modernists flinging symposiums at each other's heads is no more outrageous than the historic war over the classics between Perrault and Boileau and their followers in France three centuries ago. On the whole, the struggle between what one writer terms the "past-minded" and the "future-minded," that is spreading into books and periodical literature of every type, from fiction to philosophy, is one of the surest signs of a healthy self-inquiring state of thought.

Nevertheless, there are certain aspects of the controversy which distinguish it sharply from others of a similar nature in the past. When Euripides, the reformer, attacked the Athenian tories, he did not seek to revolutionize Greek society in any fundamental respect. And when Perrault sought to prove that contemporary French authors were far superior to Homer, Plato and Virgil, his arguments did not wish to pry the habit-loving French people from any long-cherished modes of living. But modern progressivism in literature cannot be dissociated from the movement to transform social life so completely as to affect practically every phase of the daily activities. And, contrariwise, the conservative camp is intimately bound up in the move to modify and reduce the scope of such innovations. These relations with the outside practical world tend to lift the contest out of its rightful academic field into something approaching a fight for existence.

A voice from the pages of the Atlantic Monthly laments:

> I am beginning to fear that there are no past-minded men any more in America, so rarely are they heard from. The winds of change, howling over and around them, seem to have buffeted them into complete submission, and the occasional voice of some robust survivor, shouting defiance into the teeth of this awe-inspiring gale, is of no more effect than the squeaking of a rat in a hurricane.

More accurate, perhaps, if less picturesque, is the view of a leading critic of Humanism who finds that "in the midst of enemies this doctrinal Humanism has grown in power." This critic adds:

> Today there are Humanist magazines, Humanist publishers, Humanist professors in all the larger universities: there are Humanist critics, scientists and political thinkers. . . . Among the Humanists in general, there is a real antipathy toward contemporary literature . . . a dislike for modern imaginative writing.

Yet the contestants, with faith in their cause, have no need to feel embittered, as if annihilation awaited them in the event of defeat. There is plenty of room for both conservatives and progressives in the world, and need for both. The one has barriers and inhibitions to break down and experimental changes to make; the other must test the changes in the light of the great enduring truths of humanity, and determine those of permanent value. Both functions are indispensable, and if popular thought swings for the moment unusually far to one side, the compensating swing back will in due course follow. Neither side will stand to lose by allowing its opponents a necessary part in the scheme of things.

Convening by Telephone

DUTCH ingenuity and thrift have done a good turn for the busy executive by devising the multiple telephone service described in a recent report to the United States Department of Commerce. Under this arrangement, three to six persons in different cities of the Netherlands may confer without having to meet. If the service proves practicable, one wonders about its possible extension to include all countries which have considerable telephone connections.

Fees are based on a charge for the appointment and for the conversation. For example, six persons can hold a twelve-minute "telephone meeting" by paying $2.40 for the arrangements and $4.80 for talking. While such a rate seems reasonable, it is sufficiently high to minimize quibbling over details. The telephone company has no way, of course, to know whether one person will monopolize the line or whether one will profit more than the others in conference. Its rule is to collect from the person who puts in the call.

This plan recalls some advantages of the six-party telephones used long ago: there was little opportunity for privacy on such lines, but when five persons were listening the telephone circuit resembled a family circle. Possibly the Dutch service anticipates other improvements in telephoning. If television comes into general use, these meetings by telephone will be practically equivalent to conventions except for the handshaking and back-slapping. Punctuality will be of prime importance to those who would join one of these conferences by telephone, but it will be well rewarded by the saving of time.

The New Swedish-Norwegian Unity

AS NORWAY has celebrated this year the silver jubilee of its new independence, Sweden, the country with which it broke a 100-year union in 1905, has looked on not with rancor but with increasing good will. Never before have the two countries been on such good terms, and needless to say no one in Sweden now regrets that the old dual monarchy was allowed to dissolve peaceably. Yet at the time dyed-in-the-wool nationalists who believe war can never be suppressed said that Sweden, being the larger country, should not let Norway go without a clash of arms.

But saner counsel prevailed, and these two nations whose forced union was a continued series of bickerings and threats, have now become such close friends that last summer an important and conservative Stockholm newspaper remarked that the two countries were never really united until 1905. There are no military preparations along the common border and by solemn treaty the two governments have agreed not to go to war over any subject whatsoever, "national honor" and "vital interests" included. Thus war has been outlawed.

Three recent events have confirmed this happy state of affairs. First, there was the wedding of the Norwegian Crown Prince to a Swedish princess with the united approval of the two nations and their sovereigns; secondly the exchange or courtesies through press and scientific bodies at the time of the finding of the Andree relics last summer, and now, finally, the award of the 1930 Nobel Peace Prize by the Norwegian Parliament to the Archbishop of Sweden. On each of these occasions there have been exchanges of such genuine cordiality and good will that no fair-minded observer could question their sincerity.

The example of these two nations may well be followed by other countries. A sense of good will among many other nations, similar to that brought out between Sweden and Norway, would go far toward solving the problem of world peace. There is every reason why what these peoples have demonstrated as possible in their own individual cases should be proved equally possible on a larger—even world-wide—scale.

Editorial Notes

The amount of mail handled by the United States Post Office has nearly doubled in the last ten years, and Uncle Sam is now spending $2,000,000 annually in deciphering illegibly or insufficiently addressed letters. At this season, when so many messages of Christmas cheer are speeding over the country, let nothing be detracted from the cheer by making added work for the postal directory service.

Those who are inclined to pity the miner because he works underground may see a bit of silver lining after they read this from Scott Turner, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines:

> I have often heard miners joke about the poor fellow who had to stay "on top" and could not get "down below" where there is no wind, and no snow, where the temperature is unchanging, and where a man can arrange his own working place with little interference from meddlers and with no automobiles to dodge.

At the season of Christmas seals, the Educational Temperance Shield, just issued in New York, should help to seal the liquor question. It reads thus: Lawless, Iniquitous, Quarrelsome, Unclean, Oppressive, Ruinous.

Since Alois F. Kovarik, professor of physics at Yale University, has calculated that the earth may be 1,852,000,000 years old, it will be interesting now to find out how old the sun is.

And now the crib blanket that baby has outgrown comes in just right for covering up the Baby Austin.

More Political Reflections

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A JUDGE of the United States Court in New Jersey has calmly tossed into the air a decision to the effect that the prohibition amendment was not ratified in accordance with the Constitution and is therefore null and void. Unfortunately for his contention, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1920 rendered a decision to precisely the contrary effect after the argument against the law's constitutionality had been presented by Elihu Root.

Perhaps Judge Clark was seeking to give effect to a rule of law first enunciated by that eminent jurist, Mr. Dooley. In 1900 the Democrats, led by William J. Bryan, and at a loss for an issue, attacked the policy of the United States in the Philippines. It was rank imperialism, they said. If the Philippines were to be held they should be brought into the sisterhood of states and should receive the protection of the Constitution. But on this issue they were sadly beaten, and shortly after President McKinley's reelection the Supreme Court handed down a decision to the effect that the Constitution did not necessarily apply to the Philippines. Concerning this, Mr. Dooley sagely remarked:

> "An' there ye have th' decision, Hinnissy, that's shaken th' intellicts iv th' nation to their very foundations, or will if they thry to read it. 'T is all r-right. Look it over some time. 'T is fine sport if ye don't care f'r checkers. Some say it laves th' flag up in th' air an' some say that's where it laves th' Constitution. Annyhow, something's in th' air. But there's wan thing I'm sure about."
>
> "What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.
>
> "That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Coort follows th' iliction returns."

Not long after the publication of these reflections Finley Peter Dunne—the author of "Mr. Dooley"—was invited to a Washington function at which two of the Supreme Court justices were to be present. He went with some trepidation, but, as he told me later, was relieved by being privately assured by these jurists that he was wholly right. "We strive to be detached, objective," they said in substance, "but no human mind is capable of rigidly excluding the influence of a general public sentiment, vigorously and compellingly expressed."

Perhaps Judge Clark may have anticipated that last November's election would have its reflex action on the United States Supreme Court.

* * *

There are at least three public issues which await settlement by the Federal Government, but which are of such a character that no public man sees any profit to himself in being actively associated with them. One is the payment of the repudiated debts of certain states—mainly in the South. Contrary to common opinion, these are not debts incurred for financing rebellion, nor, in many instances, are they even the debts forced upon an unwilling community by Negro legislatures during the period of reconstruction. Many are bonds issued long before secession days for public improvements and now coldly repudiated. With $75,000,000 worth of such bonds, exclusive of accrued interest, largely in the hands of foreign bondholders the United States Government is pressing for full payment of war debts to itself.

I have never discussed this issue with a public man without finding him emphatically of the opinion that the situation was utterly discreditable to the United States. But never have I found one willing himself to undertake to right it.

And again, there is a growing conviction that the form of the legislation by which the United States prohibited Japanese immigration was needlessly harsh and offensive to the Japanese. The same results might have been—and still may be—attained by putting the Japanese on a quota similar to that which governs immigration from European countries. This would result in the admission of about 180 Japanese annually—an admixture in America's 120,000,000 citizens which does not justify apprehension. It would, however, satisfy public opinion in Japan, and help to quiet an unpleasant international dissension. Privately, the opinion of many congressional leaders is that this action should be taken—publicly, none advocates it.

Very similar is the political attitude toward a revision of the war debt settlements. Most members of Senate or House admit that such a revision is essential and inevitable. Many declare that it was an economic blunder from the first to insist on the payment of these debts. But none is confident enough of a public opinion behind this conviction to seek to give it political effect. If revision comes it will be forced by economic law and not by political sagacity.

Political inactivity in these matters, which are nevertheless of importance to the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the United States, is explainable by the lack of any active public sentiment concerning them. Politicians respond to pressure more readily than to their inner convictions of the merits of a cause.

* * *

Politicians are accustomed to say that there are no votes to be won by any position taken on foreign relations, and further, that the organizations which press for action on issues like disarmament, the League, the World Court, etc., do not amount to much on election day anyway. There is immediate opportunity for the friends of the World Court to disprove this theory, or, failing that, to accept humbly the demonstration of their political impotence. All the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the exception of Mr. Borah, joined in refusing to report to the Senate the World Court protocols, although their party's national platform and the President had approved them, and admittedly a two-thirds majority in the Senate stood ready to ratify them.

If the organizations which have been bombarding the President and Senate with demands for action are one-fifth as strong as they profess, immediate fires built by them in the rear of the senators who have defeated it might produce a salutary effect. Most "reform" organizations overestimate the influence of telegrams and resolutions. Political pressure at home is what counts. The advocates of the World Court could learn a thing or two from the much-maligned Anti-Saloon League.

No issue, of course, whether it be prohibition, World Court or relief of unemployment, will be discussed in this short session of Congress except in the light of its bearing upon the presidential election of 1932. In that election President Hoover will undoubtedly lead the Republican ticket. I was interested, by the way, in a Washington rumor that he would like to have Secretary Hurley with him as running mate.

* * *

The Democrats are suffering from a plethora of candidates. New York alone presents three—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who rolled up an unprecedented majority in the last election partly because Republican voters stayed at home rather than vote for a wet; Owen D. Young who, though intimately associated with several of the most conspicuous monopolies, yet has awakened, by his personal qualities, the aggressive support of many who ordinarily are foes of monopoly; and Alfred E. Smith, with his record of the largest popular vote ever cast for a Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and his close friendship and daily association with the most powerful financial forces in his party organization.

There are Democratic favorite sons all over the land from Virginia to Montana, and from Ohio to Arkansas, but these three New Yorkers will first have to be disposed of. Will they demolish each other? Or will the party, in view of its experience in the last two presidential contests, turn resolutely from New York to a mid-western nominee? I am inclined to think the latter alternative will be accepted, although there is plausibility in the theory that the Democratic Party is going to seek the position—new to it—of the party of big business interests and in such event the nomination of Mr. Young would be clearly logical. As to Mr. Smith, it is going to be the study of his friends to interest him in big business increasingly until the convention season.

Notes From New Delhi

NEW DELHI

A MORE striking contrast between ancient and modern could scarcely be imagined than that which is to be seen in the architectural layouts of Old Delhi and New Delhi. On the one hand is an ancient city with an architectural style dating to the twelfth century; on the other is a settlement that expresses the latest twentieth century views of town planning and building design. While the architectural motifs of the old town belong essentially to the East, comprising Pathan and Mogul characteristics, the inspiration and designs of New Delhi are manifestly Western, although they are incorporated with distinctive Indian ideas. Old Delhi architecture voices in theme and decoration the ideas and art of a native civilization; in New Delhi, according to the architects, the aim was "to express, within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which New Delhi must ever be the monument."

Ancient Delhi and New Delhi

* * *

The Indian has a habit of doing natural things simply. It is quite possible that some confusion would befall the traffic in Trafalgar Square, London, if business men on their way to the city each morning stopped at the fountain for a shave. That happens in one of Delhi's main streets every day, when the itinerant barber prevails on his clients to seat themselves on the edge of the fountain for such a purpose. The Indian has no objection to being shampooed in public, and he even seems to take a certain pride in having his hair cut on the pavement. At most places where there is running water the transient barber may be seen plying his trade. What matter if the pellucid waters of the fountain are presently bearing cargoes of soapsuds, so long as this naïve expression of Indian personality is not lost. Moreover, why should the æsthetic values of spouting water in the market place not be put to so excellent a utilitarian purpose as the morning shave?

Have a Shave on the Highway

* * *

Restrictions have been placed on the exportation of banners from Tibet, with the result that the curio dealers of Delhi are beginning to find it to their interest to exhibit these remarkable expressions of an ancient art, finding that collectors are keenly aware of their artistic worth. There seem to be hundreds of those beautiful works hidden away in the bazaars and the homes of India, their true value often but slightly appreciated by those who possess them. True, many of the banners to be seen in Delhi have been badly preserved; indeed, some fine pieces may be seen hanging in doorways, subject to the destructive influence of the strong sunshine. But the curio dealer is always open to helpful advice, and if informed that he is lessening both the artistic and the monetary value of these banners by exposing them to the sun, he is willing to exercise greater care over them. Now it is not uncommon to see signs outside the shops informing art lovers that Tibetan banners may be seen within.

Many Tibetan Banners for Sale

* * *

Competitive problems in business do not seem to harass the shopkeepers of Delhi. Trades of a kind like to assemble in a particular street, apparently under the impression that this method of doing business is more lucrative than being mixed up with other crafts. Blacksmiths have congregated in one section; the makers of string and rope goods occupy a street that is given over entirely to their particular activity; shoemakers and leather workers, silversmiths, and the other individualistic callings that characterize a people whose tendencies are not yet converted to the machine, all gather in their distinctive areas. There does not seem to be anything in the nature of undercutting among these traders, even when the temptations to do so are very evident. Many of them, indeed, handle their goods in an offhand manner that leaves the customer with a "take-it-or-leave-it" feeling.

Trades of a Kind Group Together

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Against a Third Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos of the question as to a third party in the future, the writer, an ardent and lifelong worker in the cause of temperance would deem it most unwise to make such a move. The major portion of the voters in the United States adhere to one or the other of the two parties now in evidence.

In voting, select the man or woman who stands for the highest ideals, regardless of party, and support such wholeheartedly. What the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment desire at this time is to produce division among the supporters of the prohibition movement. While the leaven is working, the world seems not yet ready for the millennium.

Let us support those in the various legislatures who at this time are honestly standing for the right as far as they understand it, and present a united front to the enemy. The temperance movement is making headway. "Let us be wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and move only as God directs.

CHARLES B. WEEKS.

San Diego, Calif.